WEEKLY PEOPLE.



tions without remittance must state distinctly how long than

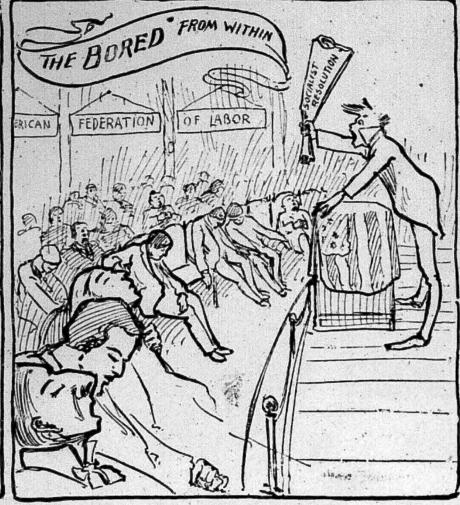
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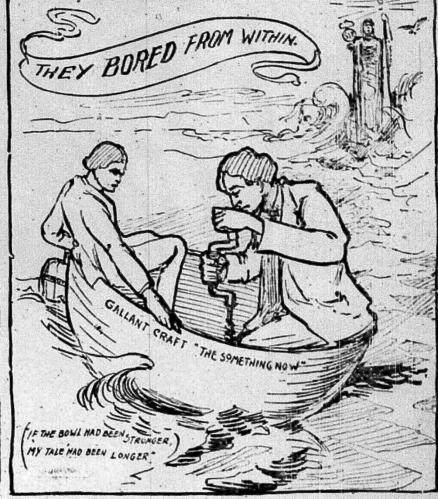
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"BORING FROM WITHIN." ASPECTS OF THREE

MEN WANT GIRLS' WORK.

FOUR HUNDRED ARE WILLING TO PER-FORM IT AT GIRLS' WAGES.

brey City Factory Besieged by a Large For Situation Open to Girls Only -- Mob So Great Police Have to be Called Out. work.

It has remained for the twentieth clamoring for girls' work. Heretofore, the spectacle has been generally reversed; thus far established.

Company for the manufacture of cheroots. One of the factories is at Lancaster, in the interest one in the spectacle has been generally reversed; Jersey City factory is the largest one thus far established. women clamoring for men's work at less wages than the men received. In he facts chronicled below it will be seen that men not only have come to such a pass in the search for employment that they clamer to do girl's work, but TIIEY ARE ALSO WILLING TO ACCEPT GIRLS WAGES FOR THE SAME.

This spectacle occurred in Jersey City one day last week, A notice of "Girls Wanted." posted on the building at 101 First street in reply to the building at 101 First street in reply to the building at 101 First street in reply to the ad. On the outer edge of the rowd about 200 "girls," ranging in age from 12 to 40 years, collected. This was at 6 o'clock. By 7 o'clock the north adde of First street in front of the building was made impassable by the seekers after work. The building is 200 by 125 feet, having six stories and a basement. It was once used as the Lorillard sauff and fineaut tobacco works. The sauff industry, which employed 200 men, and the fineaut tobacco plant was unserred to a new building opposite. The building in which these goods were formerly, manufactured has been able for some time. It has now heat lessed

for some time. It has now been leased strike on of the Spanish cigarmakers in the American Cigar Company, which in this city. The trouble came about

station drove the crowd away and the only union men, the S. T. & L. A. as being scale, but the Cigarmakers and bors remained until after the S. T. & L. A. will bring down the statement the building and a few of Arm and Hammer on the heads of the Organized Scabbery of the pure and simple amon, until we have aroused the mand before 8 outsets in the marning that and file to the feaul-that is best others who could meet the required ing practiced on them.

ments were taken on as fast as they came. Fifty girls were put at work.

Fifty more will begin work, and more will be put on. Only one department

It is the intention of the American Cigar Company to employ 3,000 girls in the new works. The work to be per-formed is all of a light character. Only about one man to each 100 girls will be employed. While learning the girls Jamber of Unemployed Who Clamor they have learned to strip the tobacco and full cheroots they will be placed on piece

The Jersey City factory is the fourth established by the American Tobacco Company for the manufacture of cheroots.

S. T. & L. A. TACTICS.

London, Ont., Cigarmakers Alliance, Local 249, Expels a Traitor to His Class.

RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 20. WHEREAS, L. . M. Armstrong worked on our last election day for the Grit party against the interest of the Socialist Labor. Party, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, Cigarmakers' Local, No. 249, S. T. & L. A. expel the

PURE AND SIMPLE TACTICS.

London, Ont., Cigarmaker's Local 278, Seab It or Their Own Members. LONDON, Ont., Jan. 20.-There is a

strike on of the Spanish cigarmakers Company, which has swallowed up the leftland and nearly all the other big. shier companies. The eight company the smoker they were making. Then spined the building last week the bass, Mr. Ofter Binner, brought in the manufacture of cherosts, which a smoker, and wanted these men to will put on the market in opposition in the Pittsburg and Wheeling concerns which have not joined the trust.

I make it for \$16 per thousand, which was a reduction of one dollar, and a much larger smoker. The Cubans, like men. the Pittsburg and Wheeling concerns
thich have not joined the trust.

Antiony Suyder has been installed as perittendent of the new works. When the suggestion of the new works, when the concerns are the suggestion of the pure and the suggestion of the pure and the pure and the suggestion of the pure and the suggestion of the suggestion at the building at 7 o'clock, in the sample cuten, and this same Local soring they had difficulty in entering. No. 278, of London, voted 40 to swing to the crowd of boys. They 2 to sustain the Caban cigar-peaced the office and waited for the girls makers, who formed a local of the whom they had advertised to apply the Spanish maion about six weeks ago, for work. No girls came. The boys beto sustain the Spanish They were fold that only girls working in the same shell, and all the vanted. This did not satisfy them working, scatching it on their own measured they would not go away. They hers, helping the capitalist, their enemy, castered for work and deshreed that they have so beat the Spanish eigarmakers. Their call do any work the girls were able only excuse is that they have got to perform AND WOLLD BE WHLL- submit to the executive board. Perkins. ing to he of the crewd, but they could decide their own affairs, as that would which the office. Mr. Seever teles will the fakirs: and where, oh, where hands. This tangle placed the Democrats in a peculiar light. They, the strict condition to Police Headquarters and a would the fakir get that \$6 a day from? of policemen from the Gregory Yet this same, so called union, accuses that entire draws the crowd away and the only union men, the S. T. & L. A.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

INSTANCES OF THE PREPOSTEROUS-NESS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Puerte Rice Politicians Know a Good Thing When They See It - The Unique Pretext for Deepening Still More the New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The cecipt by Congress, since my last weeks

ed American citizens or "clever" carpet-baggers show a correct smell.

It has been computed that not less than grab bag called "River and Harbor Improvements," only down to 1867, and that since then the total has been duplicated many times over.

Not to mention many a Jules Versie-scheme, some appropriations for improvement made are decidedly luminous harbor of New York millions of dollars | Capitalist Courts to settle a Labor dis have been spent, and the barber, with its channel, thirty feet deep, has beydeclared "nerfect," the "pride of Amer ica," and the "wonder of the world," This natwithstan ling, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made to "deepen" the harbor to thirty-five feet. Why this It was developed in the debute that the newspapers announced that upon the stocks, in some shipyard in Glasgow, there was a vessel that would draw thicty-four feet. No such vesest had ever been built. No such vessel had ever appeared. But that news from was us a ground for an appropriation of \$1. 600,000 to deepen the harbor so as to allow that problematical ship to sail in. Was the news item true, or was it got-ten up for the occasion? However that may be, the clause was inserted.

gains in luminousness when, by the that it sheds the wrangle is examincel'that went on between the represent-natives in the House on the subject of the arid lands. The arid lands seem to closer to the heart of Republican than Democratic representatives. These arid lands are government lands. Irrigation will make them blossom into fertile trains. The Republican Congressmen Democrats and particularly those who came from constituencies bordering on lower Mississippi and who forever strain for appropriations to build dams and levcas to keep the Mississippie freshets from Government lands. This tangle placed the Democrats. structionists, strained every perve keep water away from private lands, in the same breath they denied the power of Ceagrans to put water on Gevernment

. It is difficult to imagine a more harefaced instance of looting the Treasury to furnish local campaign and other | corruption funds.

THE CUP OVERFLOWS.

Outraged Members of the W. S. & D. B. F. Bring Sult Against the Ring in Control.

Suit was instituted on Tuesday, Jan.

29th in the Supreme Court by Gustave Unger, August Glieforst and George B. Cook against the Workmen's Sick and Peath Benefit Fund by serving the first papers upon the Offi-cers of the Corporation. The complainants in this case allege that they were expelled by reason of their olivitating a list of candidntes for office different from the ticket favored by the National Secretary and letter, of the first petition from the terri-tory of Puerto Rico, and the extraordin-many that are to be begun in several ary, I should say significant character, of parts of the country, and will mark a that petition, is my justification for returning to the River and Harbor bill, which now is in the Senate.

Puerto Rico comes with a petition for a tall appropriation to "improve the San Juan harbor." The drawers of the petition, whether they be newly acquired American silves or "invasion and the families of those who die, is being turned in to a money squeezing affair to support sick and dying publications of a nature sufficient-ly fishly to deserve the love and affection of the ring in control of the Association \$230,863,612 has gone into that national or Corporation. The ring that has the Association by the throat, being in desper-ate straights to keep itself in office and continue with impunity its swindle on the workingmen whom it ropes in, and whom it would deprive of their constitutional rights, is by this suit brought to the end of its tether, and its quietus is made along Take for instance the clause that con- the line blazed by itself when, on the 14th cerns the New York harbor. Upon the of July, 1899, its friends went to the

"BETTERING THE WORKER."

"BETTERING THE WORKER."

DENVER, Jan. 31.—In regard to the organization of the Aerlmean Smelting Company, in which the American Smelting and Refining Company has been nearged with the Guzgenheim interests, forming a combination which, it is smilwill control between 75 and 80 per cent of the silver output of the world, Simon and Daniel Guggenheim said to-day:

"Our business has not been absorbed. There has been a merging of the two interests, and an exchange of securities. In the handling of metals the miner will be enabled to get the full prices that are

In the handing of metars the miner win be enabled to get the full prices that are paid, and what benefits the miner is of advantage to the smeller. We have kept up the price of lead, and we propose to the the arms with silver. At meson the same with silver. At present seller disposes of his product from to day, and is at the mercy of the sers. This can and will be changed

soon as the thing can be rounded up. "We have been getting information from large institutions, like the Krupp works in Germany, concerning their methods to file men in our employ. It We intend to apply the best of thes methods to the en in cour employ. It is our intention to improve the condition of the men, and we hope to establish libraries and proper homes for them."

Prosperity in Kansas.

TOPEA, Kan. Jan. 30 .- The Kansas labor commissioner has issued his annual report. On page 5 it is stated that the average annual wage earnings for the year 1900 for those reporting was injuring the nearby plantations, who \$512.24, and the average annual cost raised most strongenus objections to the of living for each wage earner reporting was \$500,43. This would indicate that the highly prosperous wage earners of the Sunflower State have accumulated the average "capital" of \$2.91 during the

A Capitalist Joke.

"Did you get much of that old party?"

ILLINOIS PRCLETARIAT.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FILL THE RANKS TO AN ALARMING DEGREE.

Machinery and Its Displacements-Factory Inspector's Report on Employment of Children-School and Home. Miners and the Mining Machine,

spair of the agitator only a few years ago, but a close examination brings out the change wrought in the mode of thought of the working class by the

The suspicion, and at times positive hostility, that greeted the propagandist has disappeared, and to-day he is listened to attentively and respectfully, and while his hearers may not completely accept an of his conclusions, for entire acceptance involves severance connection with all other parties—and in these, the average worker has still a remnant of confidence, but only a remnant; gone is the time of abiding faith-he feels that he is not speaking in vain, that the seed he is sowing will germinate and bear fruit.

In increasing numbers one finds men who, penetrated by the force of our logic, break from the cowardly stand that finds expression in the "You're right! I'll be with you when you're stronger," and line up, affirming their manhood with the virile "You're right, I'm with you now to

help fight the good fight." The numerous towns in which our party has obtained a foothold during the last month will bear testimony to this: Duquoine, Edwards, Virden, Roanoke, Riverton, Coal City, etc.

The field is ready for the seed; every

day the proletarian brain is being pre pared to receive and accept the gospel of emancipation. This State is thorughly industralized; from Chicago to Cairo. The whire of machinery beats the measure to the groans of the proletariat. In very many industries has been eliminated, and, the machines, having taken entire charge of the mucular effort, the role of labor has been reduced. I might say, to a mere condition of presence. Quite "naturally," the men are "fired," and the women and children given employment, so as-according to our philanthropists to increase the fam-

This rapid industrialization of the woman and caild has again been "viewed rington, chief inspector of factories in Himeis. In his report for 1900 Mr. Arrington says: "I find on ETAOINNN rington says: "14.356 children are employed in the factories of Illinois, and the evil is increasing, as in 1807 the num ber was but 0,250, and again, "of 25,000 in school at 11 years of age in Chicago, but 6,030 remained in school at 16 years of age, In Chicago alone 6.225 loys and 4.600 girls under 16 years of age are employed in the fac-tories." This does not include the thousands employed by the department stores business houes, offices, etc.. Then, very injudiciously. Inspector Arrington goes on to say child labor ruins wages, and parents are often out of work, and their children employed." Wonder if he for

ceived little or nothing for their labor. Because of their extreme youth three nights a week was their limit for work." And then some people say we are not ready for Socialism: it's too mean yet'. Well! I wonder-but to return to our

subject.
One of the most promising fields in Illinois for our agitation is among the coal miners; time and again have these men risen in revolt against their mas ters. These constant revolts and the conditions under which they werk have developed in the miners a magnificent

spirit of solidarity.

These men must be reached.

class would appear to be jegging along industry. The skill of the mining class would appear to be jegging along factor is being rapidly eliminated, and in that tenor of mind that was the despair of the agitator calls. From the annual report of Mr. Mitchell, president of the V. M. W. of A., read hought of the working class by the at the miners convention recently held conomic development of the last decade, at Indianapolis, I quote the following: got what McKinley said about the job

looking for the nian.

This report reveals a pretty bad state of affairs, but of course some people with a hankering for the horrible can find and have found worse.

For instance one of Chicago's star

refermers was recently "horrified" to find children "barely five years of age

In 1839 there were approximatively ganizations, 44,000,000 tons of coal gotten out by Mr. Dune. mining machinery, this is 12,000,000 in excess of the amount produced in machine mines in 1838. Of the total ontout in the United States in 1899, twenty-three per cent was produced in machine mines. If this rapid increase is continued a few years longer, the skill now required by those engaged in mining coal will be no longer necessary, and instead of being a body of tradesmen or skilled workmen we shall simply become coal shovelers.

Mr. Mitchell does not say what he is going to do about it; just stands by and watches the thing coming. Substituting me for us he probably says with the Pompadour: "After us the deluge," Pempadour: meaning after his reign over the mine Mr. M., you know, is opposed to the workers owning the machines, for that would be Socialism, and Mr. M. is such a good Republican, and the Republican party is not an ungrate; vide Ratchford. propaganda must reach th to his rural environment, escaped the debasing influences that beset the of the urban proletacian, the miner will make a grand soldier of the revolu-

tion. Schooled in the bitter school of experience, he understands the value of organization. Organized along correct lines, his magnificent but now qualities will be brought out, and will of the proletariat that is lining up to do with alarm." this time by Mr. Louis Ar-rington, chief inspector of factories in as men could and should live in this age of wonderful possibilities.

Murphysboro, Iil., Jan. 27.

Child Labor in Illinois. Although Illinois has a law prohibiting the employment of child labor in fac-ing the employment of child labor in fac-than not promised, merely implied (and at that to an attorney who is not a start to an attorney who is not a factory inspector shows that nearly, 11,000 children under the age of sixteen years are working in the factories of Chicago alone. The inspector says, further, that "girls and boys of teader ruriner, that "girls and boys of tender any of the men who have stood by it.

The result of this "great victory" is that the present force of the "Sun" will, number of depute the complains that the eventually. The given carried the stood of the "Sun" will, and the stood of t number of deputy inspectors furnished said one highwayman to another. "Girl at work in the wearing room of a clauses of the law which sim to protect all he had." was the reply "That is columbus, S. C. cotton mill, each at the health and limbs of the children have right. He who is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Detroit Free Press, children worked thirteen hours, and re-

SUN BOYCOTT OFF.

CROOKED WAYS OF LABOR FAITIRS ONCE MORE CLEARLY SHOWN.

After Spending More Than \$125,000 and Causing a Loss to the Men of More Than \$300,000, the Fakir Leaders Mak a Suspicious Looking Agreement.

At a regular meeting of Typographs ical Union No. 6, held at Maennerchor Hall, 207 East, Fifty sixth street, last Sunday afternoon, it was decided, by a vote of 267 to 213 to declare off the boy-cott on the New York "Sun," uncould-

tionally and without reserve of any kind. That such action was taken, or that such a thing was even thought of, will no doubt, be a surprise to the rank and tile of the organization. That the union has been said out is beyond question. The terms of the unconditional surren-der partake of the usual fishy nature of

settlements recently made by the fakir leaders of pure and simple labor or-Mr. Duncau, a member of the execucommittee, also a member of the "Heraid" chapel, and a Republican spellbinder, amounced that, after spend-ing's sum of money approximating \$125,-000, and having the men out on strike

for seventeen months, the executive committee had learned that Mr. Laffan, born man to be found anywhere in the world, bar none. He also stated that, through Roscher, the lawyer of the L T. U., a "good friend" of labor, and who was at present in the city, Laffan had signified his willingness to treat with the officers of the union as regards unionizing the "Son" office, provided the ally announce to the world that the boycot was declared off. Mr. Duncan pleaded with the union to accept Mr. Laffan's request with an ardor that was great. Perish the thought that his ardor was influenced by something other than

the "good and welfare" of the Mr. Ben Hanford, of Secret Committee to Administer Strike Funds celebrity. further Lignified his enpitulation to the fakir element by raising his small, be-whiskered voice to influence the minds of the unfortunate mombers of the

union who form the secretary's chapel.

The humiliating condition of the union is shown by the fact that Mr. Duncan stated that the executive committee htd stated that the executive used every endeavor in trying to get used every endeavor in trying to get other employers of labor, the vertisers, to plead the cause of the strikers, and that a great victory we in sight for organized labor if the union would but vote to declare the boycout

a union one, it is hard to see where the advantage to the union comes in. It has inspector says, stated, though, that it will not disc

that the eventually, be given eards and made furnished members of the union; some few union and that men who stand close to the present adwhich sim to protect ministration will be given good places, sof the children have but the majority of the strikers will be The conditions in left to look out for themselves.

NO. 6.

"PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

EXEMPLIFIED BY THE SOCIALIST PRESS OF SWEDEN.

Sympathy With the French Reactionists. Keeping the People in Ignorance of the True State of Affairs-Jaures and His Questionable Assertions.

The following article by Victor Funke, Editor of our Swedish organ, "Arbetteren," always. There is no victory for Socialist Labor Party that is not victory for the working class, elec-ractical" politicians outline their emes and their methods. We have We fight along taken a definite, stand.

cocialist" Jean Jaures "proved" in "La B'etite Republique," as our readers know, that the farming trade does not come would mean that All, capital is not ity, if one really knows what is meant thy capital. Jean Jaures DID prove that Socialist organs, to let transpire of their a "dead" capital does not concentrate, aversions and sympathics towards the a "dead" capital does not concentrate, aversons and symplectic groups of France, which is the same as if he proved that two principal Socialist groups of France.

The "Achetet's" Malmo correspendent a dead man does not develop . ppment of machinery has become dis-unalified for connectition, THAT IS NO LONGER CAPITAL, it is DEAD cap-"Among the

It is very hard for us to understand how a man-be he ever so honest of purpose or ever so smart, or enquentto argue a point can at all win an admir-ing crowd of followers, and at that, not boly in his own country, but abroad also. So we witness the most prominent leaders of the Swedish Socialists, headed by ers of the Swedish Socialists, actourding Hjalmar Branting, exhibit an astounding regard for the first leader of the "minis-terials" of France, not to speak of his running mate, Mr. Milleranii himself.

ther evidence of Jean Jaures' dubions way of arguing is found in "La Petite Republique" of October 17 There he is treating the subject of hon address delivered by Millerand in dersan we city of Lens is judged in Socialist Sept. 30: circles of Germany and Austria, and in stating that the opinions among those with his black, thin beard, croaking Socialists are diverging concerning the voice, and wild, passionate movements. burning question of France, he comes The to a clinch in this manuer:

mean that the German Socialists, who Kautsky's, which were excellently concerning Millerand's address reach such apposite judgments—the one declaring him to be an eminent Socialist, and the others an eminent Bismsrckian (who like Bismarck wants to set a trap for the proletariat) have ceased to belong to the same party? In there among them any danger of rupture? Do they say that this finishes their unity? Not at ali. "And my conclusion is that the differences or judgment on the daily tactics that in Germany do not endanger the unity, ought not to stand as a hindrance

for unity in France."
The article is headed "Unity" and coinmences with the fully correct observanaturally and as it ought to, has become an international Socialist concern: "It is the honor of our party that questions that interest the proletariat of one country soon will become the order of the

Let us view the argument a little | The Millerand question has arsen in France and interests the French workingman directly. It menaces with discord the French Socialists (rightly, we think), the different groups of which never have given any great evidences of unity anyhow and now here comes a great evidences of unity anyhow and now here comes a of unity anyhow. And now here comes a promoter of unity with the awazing argument that, in short, as the Socialists all over the world have identical interests, and consequently the Socialists of other are interested in the Millerand question too, so follows thereby, that if the Socialists of other countries can discuss the Millerand question without their parties being rent asunder, neither need the question give cause to a split in

heip believing that they knowingly de-fend a pernicious case. A vital question to the Socialist movement of France has apring up, called into being by the self-imposed fact of a French socialist to enter into a French capitalistic minto enter into a French capitalistic min-istry, and the defenders of this act de-clare that as the thereby aroused French-question of tactics has not destroyed the unity in other countries, neither need it de so in France.

It is said that Socialism has won great

success in Japan. And Mr. Jaures might as well at once implore of all French ! ether's hair on account of the ministerial question of France.

It is the French Labor Party (Part)

Ourrier Francais, the so-called Guesdiists, affer one of their leaders, Guassle)
that in Franca is currying aloft the
standard of revolutionary Socialism, as
against the compromise-loving element
lead by Jean Jaures, Millerand and
others.

All the Swedish party papers have in

latter and aversion for the former. And ournging form we shall at once preceed

We-believe if there does not exist in Sweden any opposition against such a party, have its leaders, time-sie and La position, that it will not hur; our cause, fargue etc., recommended the foller of which IS international, if a voice of violence? warning acress the Atlantic tries to No. A

make itself board in "old Sven land." Only too well-have we comprehended; directed to the French Liber arty are only too distinctly they have, even although a plain beat into the air to all where silence served as the medium, who know the party, nothing less than workingmarks party of America, that, they the Swedish party papers) in their of the Socialist Labor Party has ever in and WITH the "Debsites." "Kni-come from the been that it is "practical" politics to garcos," "reform friends," and whatever sure, every stand by the working class, first, last, names they, have acquired for themselves, his place is, all those that this year in a common party are calling themselves "the Social Democracy of Ametick." Should we form our conclusions on the

hasis of the reasonable proposition that They he the averages and sympathies of the secure i definite lines, and shall continue so to Swadish party papers in both instances reminiscenses; to keep silent. The cry has been raised against the "uppracticability" of our tactics, is the cry of the beaten fakir. The Socialist Labor Party, and its militant Socialist to prepare our indement upon the French brothers of Europe will continue to ministerials. Then we should promptly strike, even though its blow descends on say that they are a conglomeration of the heads of traitors who have crept into ignoranceses, gifted with certain dema-the ranks. gogic qualifying telents: a crowd of, considering a great part of the leaders, la-Not long ago the French "ministerial man's party. For such are America's "Social Democrais."

At any hazards, we will here give some dient to the law-which is an absurd proofs of what said papers have considered in accordance with their digular as aversions and sympathics towards en capital, but on account of the devel- writes; for instance (this is only part of

"Among the French delegates, especiital. So that all that Jaures succeeded gilv among the Guesshits, were several on many decisive points in society; in proving, when he would prove the missing uppleasant types. Not a few of these therefore, Socialism in Europe has been in proving, when he would prove the man displayed that follows seemed to have come take of Karl Marx, was, that he binasely. Southful follows seemed to have come take of Karl Marx, was, that he binasely. Southful follows seemed to have come take of Karl Marx, was, that he binasely. take of Karl Marx, was, that he masses, the congress for the solo purpose. Usen Jaures, did not understand that rule congress for the solo purpose capital which does not bring profit (the igning as brawlers. Af certain occar-capital which does not bring profit (the ignine as brawlers, and as it obedient to some order, sions, and as it obedient to some order. the chairs and fought with their arms like maniaes.

much praised organizer and agitator who has furned the great party group that bears the name 'Parti Ouvrier Francais' (the French Labor Party)? I must admir that he does not rufall the expectation I had of him. Generally, he has a kind of Christ features with long hair, combed back, and long beard. But, on the tribune he resembled more a great wild beast, thanks to his batred to all

In the "Social-Demokraten" Anton Anderson writes under the date of Paris'

resolutions which probably the quite extreme. Naturally we voted for weighed, and even they ought to make

The same reporter writes October 1. about the national congress, of French comrades in the following man-

."The first day if came to tumultnous Labor Party demanded that the voring should be done by mandate—one person might represent several manda es-and

"This was refused and then the Gue dites went frantic with rage, calling bad panes and yelling wildly. Among others is in store for those who will attend the could be seen the fat, butcher-like mayor of Lille, Delory, fighting in his waistcoat | ville program will be decided upon later, -the same very negligent citizen dur-ing the International congress took a summs of the DAILY PEOPLE. It was pleasure in appearing upon the tribune decided to again call upon the comrades

Guesdites were defeated, for they did not

"Concerning America, Sanial tired the congress with his talk about the dissentions in America." Running all through the long letters

from the congress, there can be seen a thorough feeling of sympathy for the ministerials and their resolutions (Kant-

Now, we only want to state the com-plete absence in the Swedish-party press France!

It must be admitted that there is cause for suspicion towards partisans that reason in such a way. One cannot help believing that there there is given, then the Swedish workers themselves sould have such a workers themselves sould have such as the such as th selves could have judged, and all personal attributes would have been necessary. Then, however, the Swedish workers would have approved of the workers would have approved of the should go as fast as corruption on a uncompromising attitude of the French labor fakir's trail. The presents should habor Party the Swellsh party editors come in a steady flow from now on. Labor Party-the Swedish party editors seem to have thought-and that must be prevented.

to the French Labor Party the epithet "the-all-or-nothing party,", a real ngly behavior towards a Socialist party, even if one considers it TOO revolutionary. For there is a lie in the insigum ion that the French Labor Party, which Secialists for heaven's eake not to let the same position as does the S. L. P. rosh and Expression and issue before the same position as does the S. L. P. rosh and Kaltenborn supplied the formation of Japan are pulling each that can be attained because it above, the widely known Nahan Franko refuses to fuse with hourgesis parties of the Metropolitan orchestra, with his in demanding reforms, and prefers to claim "the whole leaf" to the putting up

these congressional days, as often before, It consists of Jaures writing articles proving that all policy of violence must be abandoned and that the Social Revolution must be accomplished in a peace-ful way. In support of this he cites En-gels, Bebel and Liebknecht.

But 'as the French Labor

And Jaures does not say so directly either. His articles, therefore, a who know the party, nothing less than clear to us members of the impidious; as to all that no the little.

I. P. the only class-conscious liar with its real tactics, it convers to a party of violence and bloody re-Kan- come from the capitalist class, and then, every Socialist will know where

We shall preserve our right of talling ! up for consideration the position of the Swedish papers whonever we see hi to all along continued their only secure tacties towards our ren from identical sources, and not they may go on; we still will reach our by at least source acquaintance purpose, we look, of serving the class "Arbetaron" reaches not a few rea quite many of our readers here would for them, so it can be sent directly

But such a proposition naturally would at the same time lead us to a less favorich dailies, of which there are three. dailies, of which there are three, under the same law as do the other in-dustries, namely the law of concentra-pers, and for them we would be loath to tration of capital. Briefly stated, that lose the respect we are used to hold.

tains the following letter:
"'Arbetaren,' America,-We have read' your long article 'Ous Court,' but are sorry to say that it could not convide us; of the correctness of your standpoint. position to which Socialism in America hats not come yet. We are up long r a CRITICIZING party ONLY, we have that reason MUST exercise influence up-"bleod red phrase" and take to practical polities, a change which surely does not make any less claims upon the intellectual competence of the working class.

"Therefore, if our comrades of America, are using ugly words about us, it can but result in the rousing within us of a desithat their movement too may soon grow ence; then they will find out. As it is now, it seems to us, our friends are draw-I must ad- ing too basty conclusions.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT.

Section New York S. L. P. Arranging for a Grand Affair

The Entertainment Committee of Secthe following interesting report of up to date, on the DAILY PEO-PLE festival that will take place in the Grand Central Palace on St. Patrick's The document Day, Sunday, March 17. speaks for itself careful attention

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL. ..

The Entertainment Committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met Tuesday night at the Daily People Building for the purpose of attending to pecessary arrangements for and Concert and Ball to be hel Grand Central Palace on Sanday after-noon and evening, March 17, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The organizer reported laving, as per instruction, engaged the New York Symconcert umster of the Metropolium Opera House, as conductor. The members of this musical organization are now playing at the Metropolitan general fail out.

"This was the first cay's proceedings."

to send presents small and large for the grand Bazaar and Pair. These should York.

> instructed to have 5,000 tickets printed and see that they are distributed as soon THE SECRETARY

ing. THE SECRETARY.
On this occasion the Section will fairly cutdo all previous efforts. Over \$500 made by the Ladies' Auxilliary at the Thanksgiving Day affair speaks for what may be expected from the women friends of the Section.

The 5,000 tickets that are in the

hands of the Entertainment Committee They will run all the way from a stuffed Kangaroo from Rhode Island to the perencial alligators from Tampa, Fi-

It should be borne in mind by those who are not as yet enlisted in our mil-linat army that the S. L. P. entertain-ments in the Grand Central Palace are of the Metropolitan orchestra, with his femous band will supply the music.

THE DUNLAPS' EXPERIENCE.

ANOTHER FAMILY THAT THE N. Y JUVENILE ASYLUM TORE ASUNDER.

A Widow and Her Children Facing Desfitution When She Sought the ."Protection" of the Institution-Her Boy's Experience in Illinois.

Since the exposures of the kidnapping. practises of the New York Juvenile Asylum was made in the DAILY PEOPLE last week, a large amount of information has been tendered to the DAILY PEOPLE, showing that the Billotti case was not an isolated one. but was simply typical of thousands of others.

One of the most important of these enses is that of Mrs. Dunlap, which will

A DAILY PROPLE reporter visited Mrs. Dualep at her residence, 117 East Third street yesterday afternoon. She nedium height and build, and displ a good deat of intelligence and spirit. She teld the DAHLY PROPLE man that she

In many respects her tale resembled that of the Billotti case. Her husband died six years ago, leaving her with two heradf almost designite when the bread earner was token away, and in her distumn she distered to the advice of children with the New York Juvenie Asylum for two years, and signed an ment acordingly.

When the two years were up she went get her children, but was informed that it was impossible to get them, as y were indentified to a farmer in mit Polaski and Broadwell, Ill.

As usual the Jurenile Asylum people race no excuse for their breach of faith. The children are gone now. What are you going to so albuit ir?" thinks to the defenctions mother.

and he brought suit at once. The usual writ of habous corpus was seenred and an order was issied by the Supreme ourt to produce the two children. The Juvenile Asylum officials carried

e-case to the Arnellate Division of the Supreme Court where it is at present. One strange fear tre of this case is the fact that one of Mrs. Dunlap's children, boy, is back with his mother. He had worked for three years with a farmer nameli Ellis in Elkhart, Ill. He was compelled to do the hardest kind of man-Jabor, in fact, taking the place of a hired hand, but he did not reveive any wages during his stay, although one fourth of July, his generous master gave him twenty-live cer is with an admonition not to spend it all at once or foolishly. The boy finally walked away day to another farm forty miles away where he seemed employment at \$1 Out of his savings he purchased a ticket for New York and returned to his mother in spite of the asylum authorities. He then got a wa town and is now living with his

Mrs. Dunlap is working every day as a seamstress in a big Breadway clonk bouse, and she says that all is needed to fill her cup of happiness to overflowing

will be the return of her daughter.

John Dunlap, the youth mentioned above, was seen later in the evening; he corroborated his mother's statement and gave much additional, information. 'I was placed in the New York Juvenile Asylum with my sister. When I had been there for tweny-two months and was watching anxiously for the final weeks to pass around until I should return to my mother, to my surprise, one day I was told that I would be shipped West in a few days along with my sister and about a dozen other boys and girls, "When the time arrived, we were taken

down town on an Amsterdam avenue in his waistcest and it came very near a and sympathizers throughout the country car and brought over the Cortland street ferry, then we took a train for the West. grand Bazaar and Pair. These should "I never shall forget the awful scene be sent to Miss K. Pryor, Daily People that occurred before we started. My Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New mother was in hysterics; I thought she would lose her reason, and she was no Over \$500 was realized at the last worse at that than the parents of the affair from the sale of these presents, other children. I guess they were all on and it is to be hoped that the comrades to the bunco game that was using played and sympathizers will again respond to on them, but unfortunately they learned the call of the Committee as they did too late. We were told that places had for the past affairs. The organizer was been secured for us, but that was a lie, as we learned when we reached our destination in Lincoln, Ill. "A women agent of the Juvenile Asylum

as possible, for sale in the various/organizations. The Entertainment Committee will meet every Tuesday evening until further notice in the Daily People Buildtown. After we had our supper we were bathed and then taken up to the parlor and seated around on chairs. The folding doors were then opened and in trooped a number of fariers and their wives, who had driven in from thirty miles around. They expressed dissatis-faction and disgust because we were so small. They expected they were going to get fully developed men and women

pounding cattle on market day. A farmer named Ellis secured me. He was a tough master, but his wife was tougher. I had to work as hard in winter as insummer. I had to do all the work of a hired man, although I was only fourteen years of age at the time. "My sister was taken off to another

farm at Monat Pulaski, some fourteen miles away, and so hard did they work us, that we only met one another once in three years. This was on a Christmas Day, and her master took care that we should not be allowed to speak to one another alone. She took me over to the sofa, and under a pretease of some ribbons that her mother had sent her, she told me that they were her to death, and she wished she was dead. Since that they have stopped her from writing to mother and myself

"She used to write a fine hand before she was sent away, but the last letter

was written so poorly that we could hardly read it."
"How did you manage to escape?

asked the interviewer

"Well, I thought I would try and ge some wages elsewhere. Iwas after working for three years and only received twenty-five cents all that time So I stole away and walked some miles, had many adventures, and finally got a place at \$10 a month. I saved enough there to get a ticket for New York, and then I came home at once to my mother."

and myself are awful anxious about sis We don't know what the courts will do this month, but we do know that if there is any justice in the land, Sis wil be brought back, and the criminals who have sent her away will be punished."

THE MINER'S WAGE.

How Little It is Affected By the Price of His Product Under the Sliding Scale.

ADGER, Ala., Jan. 31.-I read with great pleasure the article in the DAILY he decided before the Appellate Division PEOPLE relative to the price of iron. and the wages the iron workers and coal miners received.

I consider it would be only justice to the DAILY PEOPLE readers and to the coal miners here-I speak for the miners alone-to show what little effect was only too glad to tell her story and the high price of iron has on the wages thus add to the exposure of the kidnap- the miners receive, aespite the fact that we work under the sliding scale.

Now, in the first place, we are bound by a contract between the operators ca, which is drawn up every July, and the price of mining is based on the price poorly informed friends, and placed her the company's sale-books show they received for the iron, and not on the Now, to the price of mining, the contract "that when iron sells at \$8 a ton Γ. O. B., the price of mining shall be 37½ cents a ton." You will see at a glance that this is rock bottom prices for iron, so the company need not be

Now comes the sliding scale. It is not as varied as the chromatic scale. having but four changes, but it serves Lawyer M. J. Scanlan was engaged their purpose just the same, "When not be brought suit at once. The usual the price of iron advances 50 cents a ton the prices of mining shall be adiron is \$9 an ton. Then the price of minin shall be advanced 23, cents for every \$1 iron advances till the price of iron is \$11 a ton, which shall be the maximum." Here is where the sliding scale stops; it ends ere its benefits are

afraid of running their mines at a

begun. But why this jump to a dollar in the middle of the sliding scale? I have tried CITY find that the conduct of their busin vain to have this explained to me. I am sure it doesn't cost any more to produce a ton of iron that sells in the market for \$8 or \$9 than if they received \$10 or \$11 for it. Therefore I will have the way, are the same as a majority of to pay the expense of a bookkeeper for keeping an extra set of books to show to the miners committee when they go to examine them monthly. As was case on last December when the market took that little flurry after the election.

The local papers here, especially the Birmingham "News," wrote special articles on the upward tendency Southern iron market, quoting iron at \$11.50 a ton and assuring the miners an increase of 5 cents a ton on the price of mining which was then 4215 cents a ton; but when the miners committee examined the books they found the sales books didn't average over \$0 a ton. Thus the Republican "News" builded than it knew, i. e., giving the rank and file of the miners an inkling of the corrupt practices of the operators against

The explanation the operators give to the above is that most of the sales for that month were export trade and were not subject to the local iron market prices. So you see, besides having to support our families, and keep the capitalists in luxury, we have to pay the ocean freight rates for them, so they can compete with the "pauper" labor of Europe, by granting them 5 cents a

It is this flimsy fabric that our "leaders' call the contract, the great con-tract. Another point is this: why is it that the sliding scale stops so abruptly. when iron sells at \$11 a ton, just where it would be a little benefit to us, as was the case in the winter of '99 and the spring of 1900, when iron sold as high as \$19 a ton? The price of mining still stuck at 47% cents a ton when according to the scale it should have been 6714 or 70 cents a ton. So the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, getting its coal next to nothing, and selling its iron at exorbitant rates, must have made several cool millions out of its slaves in the last few years; little wonder the "canny Scot" has cast his weather eye aslant us here in Alabama,
Another point I will touch, and it shall

be the last, that is, how the scale re-dounds all in the operator's favor; our scale committee must have been looking through a dollar when they made it. to work for them for nothing.

"They walked around, andd pounded When iron is increasing and goes up as and thumped us as I afterward saw them high as \$9.59, for that matter, we rehigh as \$9.90, for that matter, we re-ceive nothing, only the price for \$9 iron, viz., 4212 cents, and the same when it is decreasing; if it goes below \$10 even a cent we only receive the price of \$9 iron. So you see the capitalist catches us

coming and going.

It is time the Alabama miners were up and doing and joined their comrades in the ranks of the revolutionary prole-tariat in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and bring the hammer down upon the capitalists and their hench-man, the contemptible labor fakir.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

L Goldmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sta. Jake Type Entiting Machines

THE POST OFFICE.

VIEWED AS AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIALISM FROM THE S. L. P. STANDPOINT.

Capitalistic in Intent and Practice, Run for the Benifit of Publishers and Other Capitalists-The Emplyce not Considered, But Exploited.

It is often alleged by those who disre

gard the class interests at work in molern society that the post office in an example of socialism. This arises from the co-operation and saving of labor in the handling and distribution of mail matter, and the public ownership of SOME of the postal facilities, all of which possess a semblance of socialism. The Post Office, however, is a part of capitalism. It is capitalistic in intent and operation. Especially is this so in the treatment and conditions accorded to the labor employed in it; and this, in all classifications of things non-social ist or socialist, is the main thing to be considered; for socialism is primarily a movement for the working class, who, with their families comprise the majorf population.

In the post office we find that the prinary object in the performance of its functions is the prompt handling of com-mercial mails; mails of the third and second classes. Upon the efficiency or nonefficiency of the delivery of these mails." depends the increase of facilities, the making of exorbitant railroad contracts and the subsidizing of steamships. In New York City just now there is a great-capitalist demand for a new posoffice and immediate increase of facilities. Says the New York "Times," January 29, a capitalist sheet, on this

never adequate for the city's needs, are THE OVERWORKING OF THE EM-PLOYES, long a cruse of just complaint on their part, no longer suffices for the prempt handling of the mountains of mail matter that daily accumulate here and the congestion formerly characteristic of certain limited sessions of the year new extends over the whole of it. THE RESULT IS THAT THE DE-LAYING OF THIRD CLASS MAT-TER IS CONSTANT, THAT OF SEC OND CASS MATTER IS FREQUENT, AND THAT OF FIRST CLASS MAT-TER NOT USUAL. This is a corollare not limited to New York, but extend inconvenience and loss in every part of THE PUBLISHERS OF iness is seriously hampered, and as the chief sufferers they are especially eager for the adoption of measures of some kind that will provide immediate relief. They rejoice, of course, over the news that Congress has at last consented to give New York a new Post Office Building, but the erection of such a structure

will take at least two years, and the continuance of their present difficulties for that length of time is not contemplated by them with composure. The material increase of working force which Postmaster Van Cott has so often demanded only to recieve scanty and grudging concessions when he received any, is vehe-mently advocated by the publishers as the only possible means of present re-lief. At least one firm already contemplates the necessity of expressing its third-class matter to Philadelphia or elsewhere for mailing-a device to which it certainly should not be forced to resort. Mr. Nan Cott, replying to a pub-lisher who wrote to him on this subject recently, admitted the justice of the complaint made, but said that he was doing all he could with the space and force at his command. "In the past," he wrote, "we had a little relief after the

holiday resh, but this year, FROM JAN.

1 TO THE PRESENT DAY, SHOWS

AN INCREASE OF EIGHT AN INCHEASE OF EIGHT
PER CENT. IN THE AMOUNT
OF MAIL, HANDLED IN THE
OFFICE." In TEN AEARS a
amount of second-class matter has R PER CENT. AND CREASED 107 OTHER CLASSES ALMOST A MUCH, but the Postmaster has no working space than he had twenty-transcribed ago, and the NUMBER OF LICE PLOYES IS BUT SLIGHTLY IN

Is these any need for further dece-stration of the capitalistic intent and operation of the Post Office? It is true that in the statement of the 'Time.' that in the statement of the Time reference is nonle to the overworking of the employees, "bur n cause of jos complaint on their part;" but this is descently to further the clauser of the capitalism. for increased pastal facilities. Nor do we find therein a claim to the effect "that, since the employees, with but a slight increase in their numbers, have handled, wi hout any additional expense for sonce, 107 per cent, more mails the they did ten'years ago; they should there fore recieve 107 per cent. increase ore

This obviously just carrier is bused but the facts upon which it is bused the facts that demonstrate labor's exploitation and suffering are not used to do justice to the post office es-This obviously just claim is not to do justice to the post office pleyers, but to advance the interests of capitalists! Surely this is not Social Surely this is not a just regard for working class interests! Though this alone should suffice to demonstrate the anti-socialist character of the present Let us go a step further. Look at

the condition of the postal employed wherein does it differ from any other wherein does it diller from any other worker? He is subject to the same ex-ploitation during his hours of labor, as are other workers. This was fully shown above. Machinery does not lighten his labor, nor the hodern facilities for transportation. 'He is subject to a civil transportation that enables the pel-service examination that enables the pel-ficiens to fasten—their blackmalling ticians to fasten their on him. HE HAS NO VOICE OR VOTE IN THE DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF THE BUGE MA-CHINE OF WHICH HE IS A PART. Already congressional attempts here been made to prevent him from organizing with his fellows into procedure organizations. He is uniformed, rulei and regulated, in a cast iron manner. Laws, such as the eight-hour law, as noted for his benefit, are not enforced, in fact, the justal employee, is in pre-cisely the same, if not a worse boat, with other workingmen. To call the Post Office, then, a socialist institution is brong, Secialism as already stated is primarily in the interests of working class. The ownership and control of industries must be by and for them. They being the producers of the wealth and the capital produced by and used in industry, they being the vast body of consumers. of purchasing due to the robbery of canitalism, creates panies, war, etc. it a only just that they should own and control all industries by and for themse



ons, Moving Picture Martis Searchlights, etc.; at less than bull price. Slides for the Socialist Lake Party at 25c, plain and 50c, colored. U

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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The attention of all workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Social-

> THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

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THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which these who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while these who wish to live on the labor of capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class-the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Daily People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The barn r of the Social Revolution is already unfuried. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working, class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other hourst citizens should read it.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE,

Nos. 2 to 6 New Reads Street. & us at New York City.

FURTHER DETAILS.

THE CARPENTERS BLED BY THEIR .NA. TIONAL OFFICERS.

Accounts Involved -- Treasury Losted --Rank and File Bulldozed - Rankest

penties and definers in Brooklyn has groused the locals turoughout the counenough, true enough, but how about the too true tale; that is based partly on C. & J. National Convention at Scran-ton, Pa., at which F. C. Wolfe the writer from Union 32 (cabinet makers) Brook-

1000 in Secontor and was attended by 144 delegates. On Wolfe's return he a report to his Union in which be made the following statements about the National officers of the U. B. of C. & J. First: That delegate Walz was told y a man named Caffernull that he, Walz, should sign the audits of the Gen-eral Secretary Treasurer and also declare that the accounts of the General Secretary Treasurer were straight and ical injusy done to him by Cattermull. Second: That Cattermul asked Walz if he did not want him to defend him

was gharged with stealing money in the General other had said to P. J. McGuire. husband was charged with embezzling. Fourth: That so attempt was made pointed out on the streets of Philadelphia to the detective he said, "I cannot arrest him I have no warrant."

Fifth: That when books and papers

of the General office were sent for that McGuire did not produce them, because the trunk burst open and some of the papers could not be found. Sixtle: That McGuire had written local

78 of Troy, N. Y., that the General office sent out no blank credentials, al-

Union it created a profound sensation. An investigation would have been set that Zeibig, the business agent who was a delegate to Scranton, declared that Well's statement was a lie out of the whole cloth. Welfe determined to push the inster so he sent out the following letter to some of the delegates who were who was elected treasurer of the U. B. at the Scrutton Convention; J. M. President at the same time, and J. W. Slayton, one of the most nettre figures amongst the rank and file of the U. R. This is a copy of the letter sent on to those men by Walfe;

DOCUMENT I.

December, 21, 1900.

Dear Sir and Bro. I have reported to my Union the exposures affecting the general office, that were made at the meeting of the my co-delegate said were pure fabricaa truthful answer to the obestions which I submit to you in the following order: (1) Was it not stated that Bro. Walz was told by Bro. Catter-mull that he can't leave the from until. he signed his name to the audit of the that the G. S. T. accounts are w. Walz, did he want him (Cattermull) to defend him before the Convention, tectives a picture of which evolve stant fro. Waltz repudiated, saying he had, done nothing to require defending. (i) Also that the wife of Saider, who, it is claimed, embezzled maney of the U. B., said to the G. S. T.: 7500 got that money, and you know it? (i) That after saying they could not find the man, and after being told where he th Proposition Bro. Waltz repudiatwas, sent a detective to arrest him, when the mar was pointed out to him, said he torgot his warrant? (5) That after being ten for books and papers of the U. B., which should have been in the Fin. Com-Ellee's hands before the Convention burst and he could not find some of the pers? (6) Also a postal card was dentials are sent out from the gen-Yours for the interest of our fellow

PREDERCK C. WOLF, 200 Flushing ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In response to this letter Jon Potte treasurer of the U. R. brandel Zeibig a liar- and exposed Mccluire by radiag the following reply: DOCUMENT II.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1900,
C. Wolf, Esq.,
Sie and Bro.:
Yours of 21st at hand and contents botal, I will answer the questons you all as I heard them?

Ques, 2 What you say, Ques, 2

stantiate Wolfe and the U. B. fakirs | paper and contest it in convention, thus McGuire's name in the Continental Title DOCUMENT III

letter of the 21st inst. I shall endeavor to tell the facts as mear as my memory will enable me and I am of the opinion that I remember most of what happened at the meetings you refer to... I am sorry your brothers of No. 32

e expose in the last issue Walk himself, Second, I think you are the WEEKLY PEOPLE of rights condition of affairs the United Historical Mathematical Picture of ex-President Williams was the United Historical Walk himself, Second, I think you are the convention, in place of in a jointed which, I are sare if I was to ask him, Brother Curtermull, through the Journal, in Journal, I would not publish. These are the ing Sn'der; instead of Snyder's, so A had ing Sn'der; instead of Snyder's, so A had ing the convention, and do nothing as the convention, and do nothing as the convention, and do nothing as the dotter than that P. J. told him that. Sixth. tell you that P. J. told him that, sixth, Yes, the card was shown by a Pittsburg bank book, that is bank book will at WAS IT FOR?

Onesting the convention, and do nothing they did not have the book, that is bank book WHAT WAS IT FOR?

Many more things were said there by

delphia brother who agreed with every thing said there, and I heard a man who was employed by McGuire say some starpling things on the street in Pilts burg three weeks ago. I forget his name. He was working on that Spides and was working on that Spides and was working on that Spides are the street in the street in Pilts.

on that Spider case.

There are none so blind as those who the

the general officers fakirs in this letter;

the controversy came up in your local as it has in several other locals and I feel sure that it will bring good results for President? And when that booked for the Brotherhood. It was too had that | doubtful, why did he take the position of we do not have more delegates to our member of the G. E. R. at the the General Secretary Treasurer, that anything that looked shady would be conventions like Brother Walz: remedied. Your first question. On Brother Walz of G. E. B., refusing to sign the audits and there were severa

> "Brother Cattermull said: "Aint you going to sign that audit? ANSWER-No. (by Brother Walz).

because it is not correct.

Cattermull to Walz-Do you know

what you are doing; you are accusing P. J. of robbery.

ANSWER (Brother Walz)-Well let get anything (why him defend himself and live up to the constitution. Let him produce the bankbooks, made up to date and not two or can sign that and t without violating his delegates that dot not want to be obligation. Cattermull said: "You will the U. B. that dared express an opinion."

them at the convention. I being a mem-ber of the Finance Committee, we called you can bet they have an as to g Brother Walz, before us and asked why be did not sign the audit. He asked us is for the good of the order. I could would we sign them and there was not a scribble for a week and I could not give man of the committee that would, so you all the information I possess, P. J. long as we could not get the balance of said he was around in shape to attend to the bank books. Your statement about things. Well, 78 will saided to him. would we sign them and there was not a Brother Cattermall defending Brother Brother Cattermall defending Brother There is a claim in the office nearly three Walz at the convention was true, as was months, and we wrote and weed, but Brother Walz's reply, and after I heard opinion that Brother Walz could defend But I suppose his time is taken up jug-himself better than Brother Cattermall gling their voles on the anaculments, could attempt, as Brother Walz coucould attempt, as Brother Walz confined himself to facts which he can atways produce in writing. Inird, the Hoping this will give some of the brothers statement was made in your's and my on inside glimese of the Government presence and several other members of Office, the U.B. that Snyder's wife said to the G. S. T.: "You got that money and you band. You dare not for you know the result." Fourth, the statements that the band. You dare not for you know the result." Fourth, the statements that the detectives could not find Sayder and letter Wolfe now tell that his case was been show the man said he did not have complete. His report that had so more than the warrant is also true. It was also the warrant is also true. It was also the warrant is also true. It was also stated that Sayder was working across the street from McGuire for nearly one anouth while detectives tives were looking for him. Also stated that P. J. AccGuire gave to the detectives a picture of Williams now ex-president and the police were following him around at the expense of the U. B., thinking it was Sayder. When Brother Williams asked P. J., what that was for he, P. J., said, he wanted to know what he, Williams, was doing. So you can see that the business of U. B. was queer. When the Financial Committee may be some to the Books. There were only two books. I. sent his clerk, Mr. Fleming, in with the books. We, the Financial Committee, kept asts. Welfe said:

Mr. Welfe said:

Mr. Wolfe then dwelf at length with this states by the Financial Committee, kept asts. Mr. Welfe said:

Mr tes, so we could make a report as we, the Financial Committee, did not intend to quit until we finished all the books.

Then when we got the books in place of the bank book being made up until July 31 they had not been made up until same time in September. So you see the only way we could get a report was to amilt two extra months and then subtract them \$51.100.

our credentials came to us.

delegates to state. Will you in all reason mixed by the banks, ask him why the convention adopted the Mode.—When Med. I am sorry your brothers of No. 32 make it necessary for you to write us in this matter, If their experience has been like ours, they could easily be convinced that you told the truth, but in direct answer will say to your first question. YES, and it was told by brother the restardant of the convenience, adopted the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, of which I enclose a copy, have him explain that, ask him if he is a Principle of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, of which I enclose a copy, have him explain that ask him if he is a Principle of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, adopted the two ment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, of which I enclose a copy, have him explain that, ask him if he is a Principle of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, adopted the two waiz he was a copy, have him explain that, ask him if he is a Principle of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, of which I enclose a copy, have him explain that, ask him if he is a Principle of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the incommentation of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the incommentation of the finance comment to Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied, as the Socialist motion, and the lied of Waiz he lied of Waiz P. J. would not publish. These are the

Question 2. As he was on the round at the convention why lid, not Currernall's local send did Brother Cuttermall have a friend to statement he made afterwards in the "Carpenter's Journal."

Question 3, I would like him to ask the brothers of the U. B. how long age

out as true by no less a man than first article in the "Cathenser," throwing a Vict-President Guerrin who smashes water on all the locals and all the DOCUMENT IV.

Brother Wolf-I am very glad that

Outside State of the convention, and will that bill come in at special "writers," as many there did for the "Carpenter."

Question 5. If that convention, and all

a convention of 114 delegates that knew

Question 6. Would be like for the U. B. to make him the sole a ly sor rath him make what have he saw in ...

This is my OPINION. It will have no heafing only but what you desire to give it. The trouble it. We are rold by a king. He has the hirring of hil onnot leave this room until you sign those and the only way for he als to live is, books." But Brother Walz did not sign and shield any general order when he is doing to T. M. McGuerrin, will wouch that the wrong. It is that local's place not to audits were not signed until we signed | send such men to the convention, even

First Vice President, U. B., 437 Fourth street, Trey, N. Y.

from the two years' report. It was not the proper way but we han to take the only way there was left for us and if any local desires to sop if it is not correct they can appeal to the G. F. B. and get an expert backlesper, wal is he son, say it was the scorest and correct they can appeal to the G. F. B. and get an expert backlesper, wal is he son, say it was the scorest and correct of a new hat. Sixth: My codelegate has the postal card in his possession that

the postal card in his possession that stated that the G. S. T. did not furnish blank credentials and it was fished on P. J. by Bro. McClellan at the convention Rule I do not remember what excuse P. J. talde, but I do know that Brother of Walk, a number of the G. E. R. of McClellan water P. J. talling him he the Scannowski of the G. E. R. of

& Trust Company. McGuire is getting old, and if he should die the funds would Brother Wolf.—In replying to your that the members should see things as, an awful hold to get the money back, otter of the 21st inst. I shall endeavor they are, if these statements, that one. He says that the bank would not take Mr. Wolf, your delegate made, and these the money of an organization; that it that I make were not true, ask of your has to be an individual who is recog-

(Note - When McGuire made the state-

over the honest members of the Committee stupidly signed the report in the hope that they would later on get to the bottom of the whole thing and if neces ary juil the embezzlers if fraud was

Mr. Welfe then proceeded to deal at length with the Snider case. When asked for particulars about the Williams mentioned in the documents

"This is what happened. William is a well-known labor takir from Utien, N. Y. He was elected Assemblyman on the Republican ticket a few years aga. At present he is drawing his Judas we'go, for willing the working class out to capitalist politicions, by being appointed facdelphia for the purpose of attending a meeting of the G. E. R. Suider had gone away with some of the funds of the General office; at least so McGnire prit and Saider was the scaperout. The detectives came to McGuire for a photo of Saider. He handed over a photo of Williams with the result that Williams was followed all over the city. When he profested to P. J. he was told by that worthy why I had you followed to see what you were doing.

McGuire went to pack the Convention and keep hway those who would make trouble for him, by citing the case of local 78 of Toy, N. Y. They wrote as usual for the blank credentials for the Convention to the General office deGuire del not reply. A second letter brought a postal from him in which he ply credentials." In the very same mail he shipped blank credentials to othe locals. Local 78 saw through McGuire's they would write out their delegates' ere dentials on brown weapping paper, and would be accepted by the convention consensus of opinion was that of all the labor fakirs this took the cake.

endum system of electing officers, was be ing voted on yet.

He said: "No. And it does not look as

If it will be either." The general officers are as impudent in

the matter of the referendum as they were about the credentials. Just think of Scranton convention this amendment to

the constitution was adopted:
Resolved, That this organization is in favor of the referendam system of elect-ing general officers. That this be re-ferred to a general vote of the local unions to be voted on, and the general resuit be reported to the next convention.

"Although 'nearty five months have passed since this was decided on; and all the other nucledments have been voted on, this referendum amendment has not been sein out yet. The intention of the general office is to kill it by leaving it lie gang from the votes of the outraged rank

Askel as to whom this Cattermull is

wer correspondence; the opening of the souventian by a labor skate Mayor, etc., etc. All these and other matters show-ing the stapidity, corruption and treachery of the critainal gang who are misding the carpenters and joiners will be taken up at heagth in later issues.

The exposure of the crimes of the organized scalebery of the U. B. of C. & J. is now complete. It is now up to the rank and file. Let them demand that general office take place and at once Splider. Push the referentum amend-ment through and then when things are backs to the darkness of the pure and the new trades unionism—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Keep an eye on your wrapper, see when your subscription expires. Renew in time: it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the

A POLITICAL SFUDY.

THE MOVEMENT AS IT GROWS IN LON-DON, ONTARIO.

A Labor Connell That Can Be Used-Tricks During Various Campaigns-Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party-Counting Men Out.

sults of the last Municipal Campaign of January 1901, it is necessary to go hack to the Campaign one year ago. In that Aldermanic, and School Trustees. During the year beginning with May, a been in progress, and one of the fiercest fights that had ever been witenessed in London had been waged. The working class. Many of them, because they were afraid they would lose trade (as the majority of their customers were wageselves in sympathy with the street car employes. Others of the middle class sympathized with the men because they thought they were being ground by the company, while others who were heavy tax payers and did not hold stock in the company were sore and ready to give battle to the corporation, first because it did not pay its share of taxes, as the Mr. Wolfe showed to what lengths could not be taxed on its rolling stock; second, they recognized what a valuable aid to tax reduction the street railway would be if run by the city, not under the Socialist plan but by a capitalist council on strictly up to date capitalist methods, that of grinding the workers and making profits for the tax payers.

The men organized into a pure and simple Union, and being in no way class-conscious, were ready to accept aid from anyone, even to the notorious Grit representative Col. F. B. Leys who spoke from the strikers platform and gave them \$100 to carry on the first strike, also intimated that he knew "a" little woman over the river" (meaning his wife), who would give another \$100, which, by the way, never materialized for the strikers.

For this generous returning of \$100 cf the wealth orginally spolen from the working class, the "Industrial Banner" official organ of the Trade and Labor Council fawned at the feet of Col. Legz, boosted him in the "Banner" and gave the workers of London to understant that he was a great friend of labor, and wound up with this edifying sentence "Here's to your health, Colonel, you're all right."

The fact of the S. L. P. bringing out a candidate for Mayor headed off any moment on the part of the Trade and Labor Conneil to nominate a candidate. As Section London had done a great deal of agitation work during the summer and had rubbed in thoroughly the fact that the workers had through the advice of Trade and Lapor Council elected the year previous a Capitalist in the person of Dr. Wilson from whom they expected great things on account of his special sympathy for the street car men in their strike, but, who immediately threw them down and slapped them in the face, the moment he was secure office and had no more work for them

as voting cattle to perform.

The capitalist class of London headed by the Board of Trade, realizing that it brought out their candidate Ald Rumball The citizens were given to understand through the capitalist press that there was to be no politics in this election and gave us the same old song, that it (polities) was a very bad thing in Municipal matters, and to show beyond a doubt that they were straight ? ? ? ? ? in this assertion, J. R. Minhinnick, ex-President of the Conservative a sociation r ated Rumball (who by the way is a Grit) and Col. F. B. Leys sitting Grit members for the Provinceal Parliament, the hurdred dollar friead to labor, seconded hinomination. Both these individuals were capitalists, who had no use for the worknotwithstanding the great sympathy Leys had expressed at the strikers mass meeting.
The S. L. P. was not slow to take

advantage of the situation, and point out to the workers the fact that the moment capitalists' interests were endangered, they immediately threw aside their polities and Grit and Troy capitalists were in one another's arms as dear brothers Soon after the announcement by the Party of its candidates the Section received a communication from the T. L. Council asking that a committee be appointed to meet a committee from their organization. This was done. At the meeting of the two committees w with us in an effort to secure control of the City Council, they voting for our candidates, we for theirs. The party's committee gave them to distinctly under-stand that that would be impossible, that no member of the S. L. P. could "scab" his vote, which he world be doing If he voted for any candidate outside those regularly nominated by the section, even if said camildates had the so-called Union Label pasted on their backs, that the aim of the S. L. P. was to overthrow capitalism, and to give battle to one and all of its upholders, whether high capitalists or their lackey And, now comes a peculiar more on the part of the T. & L. council: that of en-L. P.; and yet, when we consider the situation, it is not to be wondered at, but simply proves the low cunning of the fakirs and the cowards that they

are. They realized that the S. L. P.
through its members and by its literature was awakening an interest among the liot. And S. L. P. stood its ground. It

working class in general by making furoads into their organization, not by It showed up the trainer of these falles, boring from within, but a battling from and the syntax and the syntax without. Realizing this and knowing stood syntax by the classification and strongly end that they could not put up a man who would stand any show against the party's 237 candidate for mayor, also knowing that | koss, S. L. P. cambrate for Alderman the first problem in No. 3. Ward, stood a good show of the first problem in the being elected, they sought to soften the first Law desire making it who blows the party was dealing out to file a destruction of quantum organized scabbery by endorsing two of after nonlination, the green our candidates.

Right here let it be noted that the T.

& L. Council endorsed the individual canthereby showing their crookedness and their treasen to the working class. In order correctly to sum up the re-

in any way. It immediately announced Toronto, and calling attention of the workers to the only solution of the labor strike of the street car employes had problem that of organizing on the lines t the class struggle for the complete overthrow of Capitalism and the estab-lishment of Socialism. This was also the tener of the speeches by the different

class was at fever heat, and was backed candidates during the campaign.

by many symbathizers from the middle. The S. T. & L. A. also had Keep here for one week, prior to official nomina-tion and he spoke with no uncertain sound along the lines of the class struggle. This policy on the part of the section was a severe and unexpected blow to the fakirs, as will be seen from the following paragraphs taken from the "Industrial Banner," otherwise known as the "Industrions Bluffer, the official otherwise known 'Having thus endorsed two of the caucil was considerably surprised when the "Campaigner" published by the party violently attacked representative men, and went out of its way to even drag President Mahon, of Detroit, and city is divided into wards and its plant memebers of the Trades Council into could not be taxed on its rolling stock; our muncipal affairs . . . " "If there ever was a time when wage carners should sink their differences, we imagined that time had arrived, and nothing and solid labor vote for Mr. Darch. We regret excepdingly that the speakers of the S. L. P. and the "Campaigner" should have seen fit to attack and mis-Union Movement of this city, and if Mr. Darch is defeated in the Mayoralty contest he will be able to lay the blam at the door of his friends . . . " "Le THE OLD PARTIES, AND IT NEVER INTERFERED AS FAR AS WE CAN SEE IN MAKING WORK-INGMEN REFUSE TO SUPPORT

Notwithstanding, the endorsement the T. & L. council of our candidates Darch & Ross some of the Unions dedidate for Mayor. In some sense this was T. & L. A. council, and as will be shown on, the same nappens of the Rumball-Douglas election the T. & I. council could not deliver the goods to capitalist candidate Douglas. Let it be understood right here that neither of the S. L. P. candidates accepted in any way individually or for the Party the endorsement of the Trade and Labor council.

The result of the election was that Ross was elected, while Darch candidate for Mayor was according to the returns of the capitalist lackeys, the Deputy-returning officers (as has since been shown) counted out giving Rumball 213 major-

Since that election and especially on the Market Square during the summer the fighting S. L. P. has been smashing with the arm and hammer the heads of simple Union or cess pool, that is producing such stinks. That work has had the Dominion election it was clearly its effect, that of forcing the fakirs to declare in whose interests they are really

on account of the capitains on account of the capitains are supersonally as \$200 deposit to be forfeited if the candidate did not pull-one haif of the candidate did not pull-one haif of the candidate did not pull-one haif of the capitains was considerably candidate Darab.

The Red Fing is unfurled to the breeze, the Arm and If there is again lifted to be brought down with airl greater force on the capitaint again that later. The constituency was composed of the four old wards of the city, so in comparing the vote policil by Roudhouse to that of the last Provincial Parliamentary election which was held in 1898 when Ashplant was nominated on the Party let of, we must take Ashplant's vote in the same four wards which was 73, Readlicase polled 257 shawing 225 per east, gained. It must also be re-I that a Provincial election sinks into insignificance in intensity along old Party lines when compared with a Dominiou, besides the Grit party had for 40 years, with Hyman as its candidate for 13 venra, been endeavoring to capture Lanperiod their candidates being ensented in both cases and not re-elected at the Grit party in power at Ottawa were very anxious that London should be captured. first, because they wanted it as a supporter and, second, to gratify its follower: in London who had worked so long and ardinously. For these reasons all kin se of SIPPORT was given the GRITS.
On the other hand the Tories did not want to be downed. They had held the town for such a long period that it would be a bitter pill for them to swallow. Major Beattle the sitting Tory member had introduced an eight hour sill during the last session of Parliament heping to conture the pure and simple dupes.

heir treasen to the working class.

But the S. L. P. was not to be bribed a any way. It improvises to be bribed that its candidates (naming them) were regularly nominated by the party and them into the Carrie and now have have candidates in the field, Mayoralty, of the same. It also issued a pamellet derouncing the fellow half a pamellet derouncing the fellow half a pamellet their true like the field their true like the field their true like tr for many venes Loked with longing eyes at the Mayor's chair and desired to fill counted out through traid on the last election. He believed that it was the support of the T. & L. Countil that had neginst Rumbalt who was a Grit. Now, if he could only get the support of the T. & ... Council he was a sure winner, so Douglas proceeded in true expitalist style (knowing his men) to get that oudersement, hes les other things. He sent a communication to the T. & L. Council offering to be their cambidate. He was a Labor candidate from his ties up. The rakirs had no difficulty in similowing him. They were ready to book on to anything that they thought would win, Notwichthisling that he had fought them in the Council, and was the seconder of the infamous Jolly amendment requalification, he voted anning comy motion that came up in Council re-zelon Label and Union wayes and in general had sat upon the Union movement, but, then, he was now a converted man. In a night he and changed and become one of the best Union advocates in the city, and so the taken boomed him in their

The S. L. P. showed up this treasurable conduct on the part of the fakira to the workers, from the public plat-

or the grinders and called alon the worksers to kick over the institution that was
capable of such treason to their claus.
The result of the risetion shows clearly
that the fakirs in the T. & L. Cosnell
have no control over the rank and file,
that, there is no solidarity in its ranks.
They had in the person of Douglas a candidate on whom all the pure and simplers could unite. He had signed a good sign as it shows clearly that all their platform. He made all the properties us do not take their cue from the bies necessary. Unlike the wickel S. L. P. he did not stack the "Good" Union men in control of the "Industrious Higher" and in the frade Council. He did not stuck Alderman Plant, the Labor Alderman for No. 5 weed, the energetic Union man, who, for his services for the Grit party got a fine jub on the Labor Guictie at Ottawa. Yes Douglas was a sure winner, he had three thousand Trade Unionists behind him, besides a number of Tories and his personal friends, and, here is the result; Rumhall 2000, Douglas 1000, majority for Rumball 1000. It can be clearly seen that the black cloud, pure and simple Unionism, the breeder of corruption and ignorance is being dispelled by the strong search-light of Socialists knowledge thrown by the fighting S. L. P. While, we did not elect either of our equidates, Durch polled 1112, Haselgrove 500. ily be accounted for, by the fact that a large number of conservative workingmen voted for him at the precisiting elec-tion against the Grit candidate itemball. shown that the S. t. P. and his candidates were out against Troy capitalism organized, as will presently be shown.

Then, comes the Dominion election to November 1900. London being the only misguided Troy seat the poor constituence is Canada. November 1900. London being the only caustituency in Canada where as S. L. P. candidate was placed in nomination, this is the fact that every candidate emboraed by organized scabber was eff at home save one, and their own period candidate did not pull one haif of the candidate did not pull one haif of the candidate did not pull one haif of the candidate andidates yet. Section London

a capitalist paper in this chy deteads and earls upon the business seen to uphole—as it is "a business seen to bulwark against socialism and other unruvaling dectrines" his the S. I. P.

and the S. T. & L. A. PRESS COMMUTTER. (FRED J. DARCH.)

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

Yhe Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

"Pure and Simple" Trade Union

A debate between Danfel Do Leon, remesenting the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Les Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party.

NEW YORK LAFOR NEWSCOMPANY 2-6 New Reade Street Now York, N. X.

McClellan wrote P. J. telling him he the Scranton convention is significant. will prevent interruption in the malli

Yours, etc., J. E. POTTS,

delegates who said they were prepared to his credentials? prove them if they could get a chance. If they did not I know of a letter written by

will not see. Fracernally, J. W. SLAYTON.

Again is Wolfe's statements borne

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SCCIALIST V	OTE IN THE	UNITED	STATES.
Ta 1888			2,068
In 1892			21,157
In 1896			36,564
In 1900			34.191
			in a large transfer of



And the eggs in the robin's nest

Will soon have wings and beak and breast, And flutter and fiv a way.

THE "MAGICIAN'S APPRENTICE" UP TO DATE.

The Social Democratic party, as it issues from its recently held Chicago National Convention, is in comic-tragic plight. How tragic and how comic the plight, appears from the reflexion it casts upon fie columns of the only paper that rises to the dignity of a national organ of the said S.-D. P., to wit, the Milwankee, Wis., "Wahrheit."

The Socialist Labor Party, hewing close to the line of the inpending Proletarian Revolution; building, accordingly. with all the slowness that deliberaton demands, and all the deliberation that an earnest purpose and ripe information render imperative,-chat Socialist Labor Party was prenounced too slow, too parrew, too stagnant, too ORTHODOX, by a certain element in the land, that forthwith proceeded to "take the Socialist Movement into its own hands." That element was the Social Democracy: it threw "orthodoxy" to the dogs; it emancinated itself from the trammels of "narrowness;" it quickened itself out of"stagnation" into flow; instead of "slowness" it rushed with rapid pulse-the rapid pulse whose orchestration is the deathrattle.

Says the "Wahrheit," in part, while commenting upon the situation in its

"During the last year we have had to record a tremendous accession of geniuses and Messiahs, among whom, it must be admitted, there is many a Catiline and many a Judas How, for the rest, things will develop in this country lies 'hidden in the dark folds of the Future,' the history of the Socialist Movement in America, unforturntely, does not allow much favorabl anticipation Bosides, there is the laflow of many populistic and parboiled elements, many of whom have already in the Popalist party practised political selling-out as a trade,—the affair has a sad aspect."

Not more mortuarily, sound the peals of the "Dies irac" over the catafalque that enshrines the dead, with all his hopes and aspirations.

Thus was the fate of the Magician's Apprentice, immortalized in Goethe's ballad. He too thought his master tooslow, too narrow, too stagnant, too orthodox. He too "took the matter out of the master's hands" (as he thought), and tried his own bands at it on the sly, in "broad," "swift." "unorthodox" style. and his plight-as the Spirit which his enorthodox rashness End invoked and his broad inexperience could not master, overwhelmed him-is foreibly recalled to mind by the comic-tragic plight that the Social Democracy is in to-day.

The Socialist movement implies REVOLUTION: Organization, not Mob; Knowledge, not Vanity; Fortitude, not Stuffling: Practice, not Phrases; Integrity, not Turplinde; Deliberation, not Light-headedness, are theses implied, and antitheses excluded in the term. As there is no "royal road" to the acquisition of learning, neither is there any "short-cut" to a social revolution, least of all to that cubminating revolution of ell ages, the revolution that shall rear the dome of the Socialist Republic,

Firmly holding the Socialist movemen: in its hands, as alone found trustworthy in the land, the Socialist Labor Party proceeds un leterred, enthusiastic, and conscious of assured triumph, with its "slow," "narrow," "stagnant," "orthodex" work of isluenting, organizing and drilling the army of the American Proletarian Revolution, that will storm the form of of Privilege, and emancipate our people. .

TIS TIME FOR THE STRAIT. JACKET.

There is a point, as illustrated by the convilsive laughter of Juliet's nurse at Juliet's bier, where sorrow becomes so everpowering that it assumes the mani- | and they "sailed into the war."

festations of mirth. Somewhat similar have been experienced by the same portelling of five miners being deliberately. sealed up in the Gretna mines, and thus best," superimposes itself upon the mind, just the other thing. It left undone the Capitalism is in its dotage. As with things that the Providence at Washington dotards, its virtues are turned into mono-

mania, and appear as absurd crime. "Wealth!"-such is the cry of the Why? - For wealth's own sake? No! For the sake of Life. The virtue of Capitalism lies in that it pointed the way to gratify this human craving; it solved the problem by which the last link-the necessity of spending life in grubbing for life-between the human and the brute can be snapped; thanks to it, wealth and its production have become so ample that Life may be secured against the accident of need, and thereby Intellectual Life may soar free. Guided by this law of its existence, Capitalism became a wealth gatherer; but, like the miser, it soon turned the means into an end. First, forgetting the original spur to its activity, it began to turn the piling its real dotage, its virtue turned wholly and Panay, depends wholly upon the into vice, it goes further and sacrifices the end to the means: to save a mine, to the heroic efforts of the Tagals to resist pile up wealth still more superfluously mountain high, it sacrifices life, calmly, deliberately, ruthlessly!

One would have imagined that Europ and America furnished ample enough proofs of Capitalism having survived its usefulness, and, as always in such cases, having become positively harmful. It was left for antipodal Capitalism to demonstrate the lengths that this dotard will go in its monomania. The insanity of Capitalism has become criminal, irresponsibly criminal. Henceforth responsibility can rest only with the sane, with the Working Class, for allowing this raying meniac to continue to roam at large.

THE CUBAN SPECTRE.

There is a spectre rising over the bo rizon of the peace and tranquility of the nation. To those who have eyes to see, and who carry the necessary information. wherewith to see, the despatches that are beginning to appear in the pluto-

cratic press sound ominous. It is, or should be, well known that the draft of the constitution submitted by its committee to the national convention of Cubans, now in session in Havana to frame a constitution for the country, amounts to a slap on both cheeks of the Administration in Washington. Through Governor-General Wood in Havana, through the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, both in Washington and during flying trips to Cuba, the "wishes" of the Administration have been long and clearly made known to the Cubans. These wishes were to the effect that the Cuban constitutional convention embody in their organic law the relations that were to exist between Cuba and the United States; in other and shorter words, the Administration wished that the sovereignty of Cuba should meet in constitutional convention only in order to abdicate its sovereignty; or, in still shorter words, the Administration wanted to own Cuba. Nor was the wish expressed a brand new use, in a brand new line, in abstract terms only; very concrete that these gentry have been put to. points were mentioned: Cuba's right of A Union gathers funds for a variety ments, of raising loans, equipping armies. owning navies,-these and many other attributes of sovereignty our-Administration "suggested" should be left with our Government.

But why should the Administration and its satraps "suggest?" Could they not order? Did they "suggest" anything to the Filipinos except to surrender at discretion? Why adopt a different course in Cuba? Why not keep possession of what already is in the Administration's hands? The abswer to this question explains the resonance of the slap administered to the Auministration, the inconsiderateness of these Cubans, whom we may now soon expect to be termed bandits rehels and savages

When the war with Spain broke out road, Mining and other interests that had backed up the revolucion in Cuba, and that had incifed the war fever at home, were not yet brazen enough to come out with their full plan. Of this temporary bashfulness Senator Teller took mean advanname, was adopted by Congress, disclaiming all intention of exercising sovereignty in Cuba, and placing the contemplated invasion of the island exclusively upon the ground of humanity. This certainly did not suit the humane cani- rathies of the fellow craftsmen of the talist cotorie that was plunging the country into war; but they feared it would be impolitie to object; and, trusting to developments, possibly also to their "pocketfuls of convincing arguments," they allowed the resolution to go through,

tion of the civilized world at last Sun- get around it, and keep their clutches hand simultaneously. day's despatch from New South Wales, on Cuba. The device fallen upon was certainly clever. Could anyone raise the Teller Resolution as an objection if buried and burned alive, by order of the | Cuba, of | or own free will, were herself Company, in order to preserve the rest to decide to incorporate herself with of the mine from taking fire. Before us? Surely not! From that moment the so shocking, almost matchless, an act of efforts of the Administration were ceninhumanity the sense of indignation feels | tered upon securing that "free, will." stunned, and the ludierous aspect of Cap- The constitutional convention was to peritalism, presented in this instance at "its form the act. But it did not. It did

virtually directed it to do, and it did the

things which the said Providence vir-

tually directed it not to do. It consti-

tuted itself a SOVEREIGN NATION.

without "ifs" or "buts." In view of these facts, the "despatches from Havana" are ominous. Reports of the "dissatisfaction, of the business interests" on the island, of "a feeling of insecurity among the better classes," of "serious notes of disapproval at the conduct of the Convention,"-these and more such expressions sound like the dis-

tant rumbling of an approaching storm. Will the storm break out? . The answer, humiliating at it is to make, depends, not upon the Working Class, the overwhelming majority of our people. Whether their bones will be sent to bleach in Cuban chaparrals, as they are up of wealth into a finality. Now, in now bleaching in the jungles of Luzon degree of success that may accompany a foreign yoke.

> Pitiful, humiliating is the plight of the American Working Class, ruled by the capitalist oppressor; their only chance to escape slaughter in Cuba is to be slaughtered in the Philippines. They pay the piper either way.

THEY ARE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND.

Our news and correspondence columns. always rich in information that throws a searchlight into the dask corners of the Labor Fakir, have recently been particularly rich in such information. It is our purpose now to point out the highwater mark so far reached in the nefarious practices of these gentry. The recent communication from Morrisvale. Pa., answers the purpose,

That the "Union Label," invented to protect the operatives, has, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakirs into a shield for the employer, has been more than once proven in these columns: that's old; that strikes and boycotts, resorted to by the rank and file to resist encroachments from the exploiter, have, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakirs into weapons to strengthen the exploiter's arm; has been again and again shown; that, too, is old: that the "organizing of Labor." originally a device to fight the capitalist, has, for a consideration, been perverted by the Labor Fakir into a buffer against the working class, has also been amply exposed: also that is old ;--in short, illustrations innumerable have been marshalled on the stage demonstrating the fact that the officers of "pure and simple" Trade Unionism, usually known as Labor Fakirs, are the Labor Lieutenauts of the Capitalist Class, charged with doing in the camp of Labor the dirty work that the capitalist himself could not do. The communication from Morrisvale, however, tells of

direct intercourse with foreign Govern- of purposes, none of them to the liking In Venezuela." the employer. A Union Treasury is, accordingly, a sore in the employer's eyes. Many a scheme has been devised to weaken such Treasuries, all more or less clumsy. The Morrisvale scheme has the merit of neatness, directness despatch and completeness: Through its Labor Lieutenant, the Coal Company in question ascertained the exact amount in the Treasury of its miners' Union-\$700; the company then trumped up a charge against the check-weighman, claiming he had robbed the company out of \$900, and dismissed him: while the dismissed member of the Union was making his experience of how difficult and expensive it would be to institute proceedings in Court against the company, he is approached in friendly and highly sympathe Sugar, Tobacco, Standard Oil, Rail- thetic vein by the company's superintendent, who draws in still deeper and darker colors the difficulties and expenses attending any plan to "buck against the company," and, out of the fullness of his dearly loving heart, offers the dismissed Union man to take \$200 out of his own pocket and "make it all tage. A resolution, since known by his right again," provided the man's Union will raise the rest of the sum (\$700, exactly the amount in the Union's Treasury); thereupon, the Labor Lieutenant of the company brings the matter up in the Union, plays upon the symvictim, and-gets a motion through that

emptics the treasury! The Capitalist is the right hand, the Labor Fakir is the left hand of the Beast of Capital that to-day is "holding up" and plundering the Working Class. That Beast can not be fought if either

is the revulsion of feeling that must began to gall our worthy humanitar- tight upon the Beast must be a fight to ians. The question then was how to the knife against his Right and Left

"VENEZUELAN DISORDERS."

"The important thing," so runs a wise maxim "is not to find unlikeness in things seemingly like, but to detect the likeness in things seemingly unithe." What more unlike, one should say, than Venezuelan trade. asphalt, South African Rand mines, missionaries in China or American exports in the Philippines? These, certainly, are common point of contact, except such as may be pointed out by pulpiteers in their pulpits,- "human depravity." as manifested by the Filipinos in refusing to accept America's theory of "manifest destiny." or as manifested by the Chinese in resisting the religion of the Krupp cannon, or as manifested by the Boers in mistrasting Cecil Rhodes as a Prince of Peace, or as now manifested by the Venezuelans in "kicking up a rumpus, Nevertheless, these geographically widely separate, and chemically widely different matters are closely connected; they are all near relatives; they are children of identical parentage. The mouse and the elephant look very different, yet they are of one family. As important in natural history as is the anatomic fact, that connects mouse and elephant, is in social science the perception of the fact that "Venezuelan disorders," "Boer wars," "Filipino rebellions," "Chinese heathenism" are all products of one central cause.

More than once has Dunning's terse expression been produced in these columns; it cannot be reproduced too often. He said:

"Capital is said to dy turbulence and strife, and to be timid, which is very true; but this is very incompletely stating the question. Capital eschews profit, or very small profit, jos as Nature was formerly said to ab hor a vacuum. With adequate profit capital is very hold. A certain 10 per cent, will insure its employment everywhere: 20 per cent, certain, will produce engerness: 50 per cent., positive audacity: 100 per cent. will make it ready to trample per cent,, and there is not a crime at which it will scraple, nor a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring a profit, it will freely encourage both."

With the key of this masterly gen eralization, founded on facts gathered from all nations, creeds and races, the myth of "human depravity" vanishes. and the mystery of "disorders" becomes plain terms.

In Venezuela, two corporations claim conflicting jurisdiction granted to them over a certain asphalt lake situated a the Orient of the republic. Thereupo: both armed their employees. Physical clashes were threatened, when the Gov ernment in Caracas stepped in. One of the corporations is owned mainly by natives; the other is owned mainly by Uffited States capitalists. The action of the Venezuelan Government was "re sented' by the latter corporation, althoits charter places it wholly within Venezuelan jurisdiction. Thereupon a United States ship-of-war is speedily con verted into a passenger steamer for the benefit of the attorney and others of the American asphalt corporation; they are landed in Venezuela: and within form times twenty-four hours a "revolution" breaks out there, and our pluteeratie press forthwith blossoms into "Disorders

ezuelan disorders" will assume, could be accurately predicted now if the Asphalt Company-that with one hand inveigles American workingmen to work for it at starvation wages in its Venezuelan asphalt lake, and with the other dictates the orders to the American Navy and plutocratic press-were frank enough to let out the magnitude of the per cent, of profit that is at stake in the lake. If it is only a 20 per cent, the "disorder", will not rise above a few huadred human beings killed and a few Venexuelan homes being desclated. If, however, the per cent, at stake is bigger, then may we look for greater things; if it be 100 per cent., human laws will be trampled under foot; and if, unfortunately for this country and Venezuela alike, it be 300 per cent., then may vic look forward to wholesale crime: the wholesale sacrificing of our American soldiers, as is now going on in the Philippines, and the wholesale desolation of the now smiling valleys of the lower Orinoco.

Fortunately for its and for "disorder ly" Venezuela, a 300 per cent. or even a 100 per cent, profit is not among the virtues of the asphalt lake in question.

The Queen was very inconsiderate in dying at such a time as to throw yard-stick England into consternation. The drapers complain bitterly that her dea h as called into requisition a large amount of mouraing goods, while the reds, greens and yellows have been counter-This entails upon them large loss, and they tearfully pray that something be done to make good the dictions. That they are successful in sacrifice that they unwillingly offer up finding them "Justice" amply proves.

With the close of war, this resolution of his hands is left free. The bona fide at the good Queen's grave! It is imnto existance as legitimate mourning of sight, no matter what the draper's loss may be. But there is a silver lining to the cloud, as the decree has gone forth shortening the period during which the public is to wear mourning. The Tablish regime once more demonstrated ibsif to be a government of shop-keepers't even Theartfelt sorrow repressed and curtailed in the interest of

> The fight between the different denominations for the "sonis" of the Filias unlike as unlike can be, and, conse- pinos is growing amusing. Each sect quently, the disturbances that arise in its offering out rates for a short time only, connection with them seem to have no and seeking to obtain exclusive possession of the field. Thousands of the na tives are reshing eagerly to embrace the new faith, and then rushing engris to unembrace it again. The inducements offered are the sole consideration. It very much like the Sunday school Christmas tree. At that festive season thousands of children become devout attendants, but when the last bag of candy asm, and once again stand about from the pines, only the children of the Tropics em to be much wiser in their generation than the children of the United

> > The fakirs of the United Mine Workers' Union, not content with bleeding the men by means of high dues and the Peheck-off system, seek still farther to bleed them by forming as "Woman's Auxiliary." tribute, so now the wives and daughters must be brought into line. It is a dastardly plan, and no person, excepting one who halbeen hardened by living on the provest of all waze workers, could have conceived it. Why should the wonon pay dues to the fakirs? What hence effts will they derive? It is true that the major portion of the money paid into the union has gone, not for strike . not for lockouts, not for sick or death benefits, but to pay the salarles of offi-They have now become so insatlable that they are going to drain the poverty stricken wives of the starving It is another black mark against , Mitchell and his cowardly gang.

"The withdrawal of 16,000 children from the factories of the State would keep up the wage scale," said Kangaroo-Social Democrat James Carey of Haverhill, when speaking in the Massachusetts Great and General Court, Carey has argued himself to a logical conclusion. Machinery, the concentration of in-dustry, and the intensification of labor have nothing whatever to do with low D; R. I. P.; Q. S. wages. The private ownership of the means of production and distribution is not a factor. The wage slaves of Massamany children tear out their hearts, wear out their lives, in the factories. Remove them, and you will keep up the wage When Carey made that statement he was hidding for the support of the heap trade unionists who have introduced and navorated all sorts of freak leg-islation that would allow their "Generstill to retain the political and conomic power.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The "Workers' Cazette" of Omalia. Nebraska, under the headline "Encouraging reports from more unions," has as its first item the encouraging report that twenty-three out of every thousand coal miners are killed annually. It has another to the effect that fifty years ago the ratio of wage working men to wage working women was ten now it is four to one. It is difficult to see wherein there is anything encouraging in that. The "Workers' Gazette," like its sister papers, continues to sent phrases which are a themselves an the meaning of the above two "encour-aging reports,"

"Citizen and Country," the hap'ny whisele of Organized Scabbery in Canada, is the most mawkish of all the mawkish "labor sheets." It says of Oucen Victoria that she was the most "queenly of wemen and the most womanly of queens." We have heard the remark heof females. On the hind page of "Cifizeu and Country," among the good deeds
was being good, NINE MILLION PEOWas being good, NINE MILLION PEOTELETER GREAT BRITIAN!!! A grown no way excepting dusty. It like number also left Ireland. That is a record of which any good woman should be proud. It is part of her good-ness. It is almost like the benefits of Organized Scalbery itself, which crushes down and degrades the majority of the workers in order hat a few "labor lieu-tenants" may be "dols of their peo-ple." The likeness appealed to "Citizen and Country" so it could not but pub-

A writer in London, Eng., "Justice" remarks that the "basis on which Socialism rests is common sense and common fairness." That is as definite as many other bases that have bene given to Socialism. It has had for its basis, Christianity, golden rules, spirit of justice, love, hate, every emotion of which the great human family is capable. The trouble with the amjority of the persons who find their own basis, for Socialism is, that they consistently refuse to un-Perstand what Socialism is, what its nims are, what the reasons are for its existence. Armed with this wonderful lack of knowledge they commence to write. The result is that Socialism becomes everything contradictory, and the more contradictory it becomes, the more laboriously they seek for further contra-

"THE SOCIAL UNITY,"

"Where ignorance is Bliss, it is certain to be. W. D. P." You will find our text in all the atterances of the Reverend gentleman. He stood before his near little board, and he told his congregation to fix their ere on the little ball. He would not disturb the little ball, but he would move the shells around, and they could not tell under which one the little ball rested. They could not tell because they were not of the elect, they had not seen the light, they did not understand. They had no comprehension beyond the mere material things of the day, but he would give them another The name of the next guess is The Social Unity, monthly, price fifty tents a year.
His simple, loyable childlike nature

went cut to those who trusted him. H wanted to be trusted, lie yearned to have people place could ace in him. He knew neither peace not dinners when confidence was not reposed in him, so he spear most of his time looking around He had the leee is faculty of never letting go one grip until he got another, and while held on he drained. It was a sad day for him when he was ousted for trying to carry away all of a free lanch in his whiskers, and be was forced to do even a harder hustle to find people who believed in his divine mission, and trusted him. Printers did not trust. Paper makers did not trust. Landlords did not trust. Tailors did nor trust. For this reason the Rev A-2-Z Bliss had a warm place in his heart for the common people, and though an intellectual himself, he could not con-

scientiously scorn their dimes.
"The Social Unity" was his ninety-second attempt to set the world right it was the heir to the subscription lists of "The Social Forum," "Conscience" Social Forum. "Brotherhood." "The Kingdom." Dawn," and the "American Fabian." It was the mental heir to a limitless vacnum, and it had increased its patrimony of unir peachable duliness.

In amouncing to the world how near the day was to its final house-cleaning. Mr. Bliss argued that as all the other papers which had died, did so because they were not wanted, therefor this new paper would live for the same reason. The "Dawa" broke, and there was a day when no "Kingdom"-come, and even "Conscience" was stricken, and men did not hear its small, still voice again. Therefore "Social Unity" must be a suc-

The people of the United States do not want a reform paper. They are not yet ripe for its work. There is no need in the land for a publication that to fearless, bold, aggressive, and edited by WW. Blissess, Ergo, he started "Social Unity," and showed how he could follow out his own conclusions. Q. E.

When Messrs. Bliss had worked his half-pint cranium on the point for several consecutive seconds, he sat down chuseits are suffering because 16,000 too and decided on his contributors. Parmany children tear out their hearts, wear sons, Bemis, Will, Mayor Jones, Casson, out their lives, in the factories. Remove Milkweed Pomeroy, Nelson, Crosby, Mrs. King, and Angelina Diggs, will all indite, write, set down, transcribe, cause to be written; clucidate, explain and get up articles for this little magazine which four inches tall, two inches broad, and contains nothing but a back page. It cannot be but that the above list will contribute everything excepting cash to the "Social Unity." Is there a publication of like nature in which they have ot allowed the light of the countenance to shine? Has there ever appeared an infant social slip to which they did not add at least one clon; to hide it from the cold and biting wind? Of course they will write for "Social Unity." but where is Mary Eliza Lease? How comes it that she will not also contribute? Why this neglect on the part of Bliss? Has ie forgo fon his old, and frequently tried she desert the man who is known and objects to being so known, as "the husband of Mary E. Lease ?

That surely is not getting together. There can be no getting together of all reformers unless Mary E. gets some too. indictment of capitalism. But though It is not just to hog the banquet board, they repeat the lesson, they never learn and lexve a poor woman out in the west It is not just to hog the banquet board, They continue to mouth the worls, to make a scanty living by taking a fall but that they have a meaning never occurs to them. It would be encouraging were the "Workers' Gazette", to learn the ill effects of his cunning. Some may contribute without being asked, and Mary E. has a strange faculty of contributing joy to an occasion.

The editor of "Social Unity" is as

well equipped now for als work as he was when he started the "Dawn." He He wears the same collar now as he did then and he still retains possession of his one idea. He still wears his H-words decolette, and his stock in trade consists of the idea with which he started business He keeps it with the same care that other men keep the first dollar they Unfortunately he has never added grown no way excepting dusty. It has changed in no particular excepting in gaining mould. It is the same idea that swept him off his feet in rae first place, and has kept him there ever since.

The Rev. Bliss has grown practical

since the early days whe a he sometimes had six magazines at a time, and none of them appearing. He is going to put "Socialism into practice now." How is he going to do it? Just the same way that he does not spread broadcast numberiess though provoking publications. The referendum is a great Socialistic idea. He will put it into operation, and in order to do it he will send out questions for people to answer. Could any more conclusive evidence be needed that we shall have Socialism in our time than the fact that fills is going to rend out questions to be voted on? Where was the world that this great idea was never thought of before? Great is multi-magazined, multi-letter-

dreat is multi-magazined, multi-lettered Bliss. Great are his reasons, and great is his lighting change act. It is said that the average vaudevillist performs the same sketch from the first time he steps onto the stage until he leaves it. The costuming is the great thing, and a new wig allows a new name. So it is with Bliss. He has his old act; he has his old idea; he has the same old desires of the flesh; and he has the same old publication.

about it costing so much more to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere to built a ship here is just so much mere that part is just so much mere that part is just so much mere that part is just so much mere work is squeezed out of so, such more than out of our brothers abroad Gs. Sir, and try to rope in me: your Ship Subsidy bill is benefit of you capitalist ship comers in the part of your capitalist ship comers in the continue to built intended to loot the Treasury for the built intended to loot the Treasury for the part of your capitalist ship comers and the part of your capitalist ship comers and the part of your capitalist ship comers are now looting the ship that the part of your capitalist ship comers are the part of your capitali



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-You have always mistrusted me.

UNCLE SAM-So I have.

B. J.—The single fact that if am a capitalist, that I employ labor has always made you turn a deaf ear to all my laber loving suggestions.

U. S.—There you err. It is not the mere fact of your being a capitalist that has made me copper your suggestions by behalf of my fellow workingmen; but the fact that your suggestions were always capitalist suggestions, clonked over wife seeming love for labor, B. J.-That's what you have always

said. You were always wrong in dolar so. But I won't feel discouraged. I hope to succeed at last in convincing you of a good intentions. I'm going to try it one

U. S .- You surely want something of me. Suppose you begin with that.

B. J.—Yes: I want you to exercise

cour in fluence with your Union-

your in fluence with your Union—
U. S. makes an impatient gesture.
B. J.—Listen!
U. S.—I'm listening.
B. J.—Let me first explain. The nation has no merchant marine worth metioning. It ought to have the larger merchant marine of all nations. Do you agree so far?
U. S.—I de.

I. S.—There I disagree!
R. J.—Well, suppose we drop that.
You are agreed that we should have it large merchant marine-

I. S.—I am.
B. J.—We won't go into the reasons we shall pass that, seeing we are agree that we should have a large merchant marine. Now, we can't get a large mer chant marine for the simple recson the our ships can't campete with foreign U. S.-Why can't they? B. J.-Because It costs more is and build an American slip that For pean one. The additional cost does thigher wages in the shippard, ligher wages

es on shipboard, and better living fo

Crew.

U. S.—Suppose that's so,
B. J.—That being so, one government,
should step in and give help.
U. S.—I don't object to that,
B. J.—Good. Now, what I want reto do is to get all the Unions you can be
pass a resolution to that effect;
U. S.—What effect?
B. J.—That it is the Government
duty to help our merchant marine.
U. S.—Nothing-more? Shan't we see

B. J. Oh, yes; by passing the Sala

now?

R. J.—Oh, yes; by passing the Shb Subaidy bill.

U. S (looking very innocent)—What does that bill provide?

R. J.—It provides for subsidies to recoup the American ship owners for the increased cost of building and running an American ship.

U. S.—No. Sir: There you have the old dodge again: Under the pretext of "helping the American workingman," the American capitalist is to be subsidized. It is the old, old story, help the fleecer and leave the fleeced exposed. And that you call promoting the Nation's welfare!

B. J.—Don't blame me so quick. I do mean to help the workingman and promote the Nation's welfare.

U. S.—You do?

R. J.—I do:

B. J.-I do: U. S.-Very well, Sir; I'll put you to st on the spot. You love the No

the fest on the spot. You love the Metion?

B. J.-Yes.

U. S.-You love the workingmen?

B. J. (putting both his hands to his breast)—Yes.

U. S.-Both Nation and workingmen would be benefitted, great; benefitted, by love and leaves purchase training?

would be benefitted, great, benefitted, by a large and larger merchant marine?

B. J.—Greatly: tremel dously!

U. S.—What keeps away this great benefit is our present inability to compets with foreign ships?

B. J.—That's it.

U. S.—And what so disables us is the cheap labor of foreign countries?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—The higher wages that the masses pay in the shippards, the higher wages they pay on shipboard, and the better living of the crew?

B. J.—You got it down fine.

they pay on shipboard, and the recovering of the crew?

B. J.—You got it down fine.

U. S.—Now, then, if it is really the Nation and the workingmen whom you love so much, and not the capitalists, at the expense of both Nation and workingmen, let your Chambers of Commerce and other capitalist organizations immediately order (I promise you the Unions will follow suit at the double quick), that shill be forthwith introduced to the effect that the Government shall pay to all the workingmen in our shipards and on our ships the difference between their wages and the lower wages of the workingmen abroad, and on foreign ships. Agreed?

Agreed?
B. J.—That would never do!
U. S.—'Course not! And that raffs
you! In the bill I propose, the workingmen would get the benefit of the
subsidy. By the bill that you propose
you capitalists would swipe it all in, because, as a matter of fact, all this talk
about it costing so much more to builda ship here is just so much mendacity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

and to have taken them at their face San Jose, Cal., Jan. 10, 20.

To the DAILY PEOPLE -The La. was in evidence, here last

the trainmen's demands for themselves being refused.

This Ames came here for the purpose of puting up a local of the S. W of N. A. 6 sather with a couple of dupes from Grand Rapi: One of these, H. A. Firan, acted as chairman of the meeting. attendance was not very enthusiastic. H. A. Firm open of the meeting intro-ceing Leonard Araes who proceeded to tak after the style of pure and sim-ters. He said in part that a switchman sald make demands for switchmen; could make demands for awitchmen:
Lat the switchmen told the engineers
"then to anove," and would not let
"height laggers" tell them "where to
and in," or "how thuch they should pulled of the eminancy," that the trainmen
and acabled on the switchmen in times be by and were not good. He then told the brain of committee as local in Columnia where the men were a real to foin the S. U. of N. A. for feet of discharge; but he task the Left levit a horns, roing in the single property of the railway company acting him to read the constitution of the S. U. of N. A. Sink when the manager bad send this be. Ames, secured a willing stationary from him that His HAD NO ORM. TONS TO HES MEN MON MINKE A LINGUIST TONS TO HES MEN MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE CONTROL OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE MINKE WAS INTO THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE CHARGE OF THE MINKE WAS INTO THE MINKE WAS INT went over to signer it with the k who though that thior para wreck-the cars in Chicago during 1891." then took how he rollied the dog, the

I, of N. A.; their wifes could wear silk and they would be new. So far Mr.

Then we of the S. L. P. opened fire, telling the man that we "gained judgment and justice with cears, or else years were in vain." We pointed out and proved that this Ames was trying to make hard feeling between the trainmen and the switchmen; that the interest of both were the same, and that both were untransitie in the railway commander; that meanager had absolute control of the po-lifical powers and that by use of these nowers every department of government.

pers. "I have to catch a train."

switchmen was formed here. Ames did one of our own organizers would. We can now point to his "horrible example" before we proceed to build. Holland, Mich., Jan. 24.

To the DAILY PEOPLE-I have an IDEA, which I would like to submit for the benefit of the "coming tegethe-

thing as that idea, I will demonstrate my liberality by letting, you have it. Knowing you to have lots of time to bill, smissal of you can amuse yourself by exercising

The manner in which I acquired this IDEA, was about this way: I am in the habit of exercising for the benefit of my health in a wood-slaughtering establish ment, along with several "intellectuals." whose massive minds are prolific in IDEAS. Occasionally, one escapes as this one did. Seeing it lying around at least with someone, as others are

them. The IDEA? O, yes! I almost forgot, So unused to having such things, you know, Listen to my "little voiceling" while I warble! Have I your ear? Well. S. L. P. wants to preserve itself and reach the same degree of notority as balmed beef, at will have to get FI of "Delone"!: I know that, you have a speaking acquaintance with him, and if you could only induce him to—er—vacate, perambulate, john "de 'ate," or any old 'ate, except dictate, I know that our "cause" would grow so fast we could

some Intellectuals) who would "prefer to be with us," if it were not for the fact that we harbor "Delone," whose "int-row" "conception of "brondness" will not

missing! And how cheap! A whole LOT of men, for only ONE man. Then the new and varied (mostly varied) ideas which would be infused into the movement! I tell you, it is great!

I am almost tempted to keep this HDEA for myself. I could use it in place of my diamonds, it is such a sparkler. But we must "apply Cchristianity" to our movement, and as the "Lord loveth a cheerful giver" I will give this IDEA free, gratis, and for nothing, because I can use large chunks of love

in my "beezness."
C. OTTO FRANSECHY. Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 26.

A Bad Conscience is a Ead Thing to Travel With.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—for two weeks the Social Democratic party advertised that Job Harriman was to speak here. When the time came, I went to see the Frisco job lot. The chairman opened the meeting inviting all to join his party? "Not only the working class, but all of the middle class, we will soon the model the manufacture of the multiple class, we will soon

the cars in Chicago during 1894."

then told have be relified the dog, the and the baby, finally explained that sailou men broke up the cars and royed the property, and when he detected he is for a happy union home. He call that if the switchmen would be politically politics alone and become proges-

The job let then presently the say that the job let then presented to say that is knew whit i was going to ask and setween his teeth the numbles away nebody knew who, except the Kangarous. You have here to look at these people

Such are the Kingaroos-I suppose the same all over. CHAS, ZOLOT, Peekskill, Jan. 28.

We Politics in Pennsylvania.

To the DAHLY PEDPLE—1 again tise to remark that exceeding the little S. L. P., there is no politics in Pennsylvania ether than the Chay and anti-Quay issues. These political managers in Pennsylvania ether than the Chay and anti-Quay issues. These political managers in the little S. L. P., there is no politics in Pennsylvania ether than the Chay and anti-Quay issues. These political managers in the left has discussions with Quay at present at the beliar. The Democratic organizations, and braiers and followers too by proxy, are kept busy prossibility themselves and any principles that they may chain to represent, to whichever faction they can make the most advantageous terms with.

Each local organization and leader apparently is making a new deal at each new opportunity and each of the independent of the properture of a frag store who charged him with obstructing his doorway and haging in any all. In the case is now has been straight.

make the most advantageous terms with.
Each local organization and leader apparently is making a new deal at each new opportunity and each of them gets independent of the others. They have n't enough common decency to go ahea! and hootle in peace and quietness, but must rear up and claw each other with in their own Democracy and carry on the light of their debauchers within their comparent with.

After playing duck and davy with the Democrats and Sibley in Sibley's district, first to knock the anti-Quayites from the Regularity," and then to haist the Quayites into "Regularity," Quay by sharp practices throughout the State captures Harrisburg and seats himself in the United States Senare, In Plusburg where Christ Magie, Duke of Allegheny Co., reigns, hided and nöstled by Senator Plyan, Duke of Trinidad, all in actuace of Quay, Harry Olliver, the steel canidates them, and moves on and captures the "Chroniele Telegraph." With this

dates them, and moves on and captures the "Chronicle Telegraph." With this four gun battery Quay faces Magee's "Times," and "News," leaving the other papers to take side as eigenmeatances direct. And now the battle royal wages against the Auclent and Honorable Order of the Pittsburg comes the news that Quay is to give Pittsburg a new charter that takes from Alacee the powers that Magee's specially made charter gave him. Also that Quay will attend to the resultstricing the State and will make a new county. Quay county, with Hazleton as county seat.

What will actually be done, depends upon the Demograts who will doubtless continue to make the best terms. What self-respecting Bemeerat can stomach such a party; what wage-worker cither Demogratie or Republican of either faction who has remained in such parties beretefore under the impression that they represented some principle vital to

Instead of loyally supporting such, fol-Instead of loyally supporting such, follow, your own interests regardless of what may be said or promised. This will lead you in line, shoulder to shoulder to those other waze workers who have gone before and you will then be in line with the class conscious comrades of the Fighting S. L. P.

A. B. GINNER.

Polk Pa., Jan. 26.

Fiction and Truth From California.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-In looking To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In looking over "Advance," the California State organ of the S. D. P. for January 5 1 find the following choice bit of—is it abuse? It really looks like it. Hard to believe, is it not?

I will quote the whole communication from Eureka, taffy and all, because it shows the present status of the S D. P. movement here.

"GRAND MASS MEETING:

"Editor 'Advance:' Under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, a mass megting was held in K. of P. hall. Sanday steining, December 23rd. Hon. P. H. Ryan, a resident lawyer and fluent speaker addressed the meeting on some of the issues of the day. His sentiments were grand and the delivery superfine but as to how the letter condition is to be brought about, he did not even attempt to outline. Mr. Ryan, is a Demobe brought about, he did not even attempt to outline. Mr. Ryan, is a Democrat by political training, though in sympathy with our work to the degree that it would bring about better conditions as the laborer, but scenainly not to the degree that it salvocated by us. We had quite a large attendance, much larger than any inside mediang of the Socialises heretofore hold in the City of Euroka." (Not correct by considerable.

"As often as the speaker voiced the cardinal doctrine of the Socialists he was loudly applauded by the state of degree, showing the fronting feeling in the nearts of the senseless transferous the nearts for the senseless transferous the throat of a little pinched up, Johnny Bull-headed De Leonite, nething but pleasant dreams would have followed the whole proceed.

followed that up by quoting their own bebs against them to show that there had been no fusion. But I had proof before me that Churches must have made a point, for, to my surprise, Levin; who is generally a cool-hended fellow, suddenly acted as though he stood on a very slippery spot. His only attempt to reply was to point out that as the S. D. P. had 90 votes in the town and the S. L.

P. none, something must have happened Others tried to show that the only differ 1. P. had been cheated out of its legal place on the lallot in California and that ougside of this State it was very much alive, and warned the working class that the only safe party for them was

the S. L. P.

I cove been informed that the effort to erganize an S. D. P. branch has so far failed, although two attempts have been

nade since the meeting above.

One thing is plain, what few well informed and politically char headed Socialists there are here were made so by a close and careful study of the S. L. P. principles; while the modified ones are those who could not be induced to real the party papers and literature to any extent. Ask one of them a question as to the reason for the methods and tactics to the reason for the methods and tacties of the party, or the meaning of the resolutions presented and voted on at the Paris Congress, and most of them will admit that they have not read those things. These are mostly well meaning men, but it will be easy for Mr Ryaa, with his knowledge of politics to put a true estimate on the raffy they give him in the above communication to their state organ, and he will know and let his colleagues know how to handle them on the political field. On the other hand if he had been subjected to cross examination and his speech dissected by a good sprinkling of members attacking his tatements and showing their true economic import, as in a S. L. F. meeting, while such an experience might not be while such an experience might not be as aweet as taffy, he would realize be faced a movement that could not be handled on the political field, and respect it accordingly. At it is he, no doubt has

of the S. It. P.

In attempting to speak of the party in his speech, he said Socialist Labor Party several times, once Social Labor Party, and only once Social Dimecratic Labor Party, and only once Social Dimecratic Labor Party, was better than they like to name.

J.

To the DAHA PEOPITE. The sa-lonkeepers of the Third Associate Dis-trict are-organizing in the American Fed-eration of Labor, A. F. of Hell, for short They

To the DAILY PEOPLE-I am following the trible of barber. While at work the following conversation took place between my employer and a foreman in the lumber yard:

Mr. P., said: "How do you do, Mr.

McCarty?".

"O, thank ye, pretty well."

And then he walked up and hung up his cont. My boss, being a Socialist, and clipped from the WEEKLY PEOPLE the picture of Wilhelm Liebknecht, and

ment is getting to be quite a great thing all over the world."

Mr. McCartyr "Don't you think that

you would have done better if you had let politics alone?

Mr. P.: "NOT ME, because it is the right thing."

Art. Alct arry: "Pont yer know that you have ter cater to the public?"

Mr. P. grinned and haghed softly, and Mr. McCarty west on saying:

"When a Republican comes in ter yer shop, be a Republican; when a Democrat comes in, be a Democrat; when a Penulist comes in, be a Populist; and when

"Now, hore, Mr. McCarty, I am a Socialist, and I can tell you why, and is the right political party for the workingmen, and that every workingman should join the S. L. P. section with his whole soul and body, and for his own class interest. Now,

in that light?"

You are right. Mr. P., you have a reason to be a Socialist; but Mr. McCarty has a job as a foreman, so be can't see it that way. But if it was to his own personal interest to be a Social-ist, I suppose he would be a Socialist. He would turn like the carth if he saw it was to his interest.

G. H. S.

To the DAILY PEOPLE,-"When

deaing with a pure and simple organiza-tion or officials of such a body, you cer-tainly deal with cowards."

On November 13 last the Machinists

standing as a barrier against better conditions for the wage-workers in the machinists craft, especially, and to the wage-workers generally?"

This mite of Organized Scabbery, Lodge 264, succeeded in squealing out of it in a regular pure and simple fahion. Over twe weeks had expired and no reply was received, so L. A. 185 gave up all hope and proceeded to arrange for a mass meeting for the machinists, for December 16.

By December 6 a hall was hired, the the flyers were ordered and all other ar-

By December 6 a hall was bired, the the flyers were ordered and all other ar-rangements were complete. This very same day a communication was received from Mr. A. Seaman, chairman of a com-mittee of Lodge 264, asking for a date for the two committees to meet, to "per-fect all details (if possible) for the de-bate."

It should be noted that Mr. Seaman's

It should be noted that Mr. Seaman's It should be noted that Mr. Scaman's letter was dated Norember 23, 1900 (evidently to come within the limit as called for in the challenge), but it here the postmark of Peccember 5, 1900. Another pure and simple method of doing business.

Their request was granted, and the Alliance committee hurriedly stopped all arrangements for the mass meeting.

The two committees met on December 17 and agreements were all settled upon and L. A. 185 was premised, a definite answer the following Friday.

And their followed another long, long-wait!

and their romaged another states wait!
On January S, 1901 (L. A. 185 being tired of witting any longer), wrote and asked their decision. Mr. Seaman then immediately replied and said he was surprised that the secretary of 26 had not notified L. A. 185 of their decision, which was not to accept the challenge.

They ne'er offered an excuse they did see dams to show contempt, but what

Challenge Compagee L. A. 18

for a few weeks. I refer to the strike in Philiadelphia. The facts of this strike are very interesting. Do you want to present them to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE?——DEUTSCHER SETZER!

New York, Feb. 1.

LETTER BOX.

Off. Hand Answers to Corre-

a anonymods letters: All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address. I

S. P., NEW YORK.—The contributor to this paper is Jacob Bernstein, who resides in this city; the gentleman, now residing in Leedon, who has recently been canonized by His Magesty of Germany, is Edward Bornstein.

climbing the railings of the labor Fa-ittle private park. The Fakirs know Can you now, have yen the heart now, blame them for barking as they are do-

the question to be delated: "Is there room, for more than one union of the same trade and if not, which one of the two now existing can be accused of standing as a barrier against better conditions for the wage-workers in the machinists craft, especially, and to the wings-workers generally?"

This inite of Organized Scabbery. This inite of Organized Scabbery will in the end prevail below a constitute of tin a regular pure and simple fahion. Over two weeks had expired and no reply was received, so L. A. 185 gave up all hope and proceeded to arrange for a mass meeting for the machinists, for December 10.

By December 6 a hall was hired, the the flyers were ordered and all other arrangements were complete. This very same day a communication was received from Mr. A. Seaman, chairman of a core-

"DELEGATE F. of L.", SAN JOSE, CAL

"DELEGATE F. of L.", SAN JOSE, CAL,

Questions concerning the interpretation of the S. L. P. constitution do not fall within the province of the Party's national organ. They belong to the N. E. C. This paper can only express an "unauthorized opinion", not binding upon members. With this warning the answer is:

1. A delegateably or alternsteably to an A. P. of L. convention is an office in a pure and simple labor organization. One helding such an office valid be held ble as a member of the S. L. P. (See G. Art. 11.).

2. There is no disclede constitutional provision that expressly disqualifies from membership, "the helder of a numberoid or other governmental office that is subject to the Civil Service rules. In view, however, of the well known fact that the Civil Service rules are of the laxest, that in a great number of cases they are but a blind, and that favoritism or "cull" still holds first rule as a qualification for most of the offices in the Cerll Service, such governmental employe would, it seems, have silebichances for admission in the S. E. P. Afresumably each case will have to be judged by itself.

R. E. P. DENVER COLO.—This paper

as this Rev. All-Things To All-Men does, is conduct that will wing any amount of sparse. A justified indignation speeds these

Rends street is the prolongation eastward of Reade street. The eastern termings of Reade street in street running east and west) is Centre street in street running north and south). New Rende street starts on the

J. H. B. NEW ALRANY, IND.—The R. & L. A. "does nothing?" the S. T. & L. A. "impotent?" Did you ever hear of one steameniers. Bull Pen governor of Idaho, and honorary member of the Boise City, dinko, local of the I. T. U.? Well, that Inion whitewashed him: Thereupon, exclusively due to the reapon created by the S. T. & L. A. A. the Union had to pull in its borns and the gentleman's honorary membership was put an end to. The S. T. & L. A. reached out its hand seroes the continent, held up this miscrease. "Chiom" to experience and its Labor Faklus were forced to do what they never would have done. Next to the S. L. P., the S. T. & L. A Is the most potent labor organization in the land.

potent labor organization in the land.

M. L. HARTFORD, CONN.—Do you ever see the WERKLY PLOPILE? In its issue of the 12th of this month your letter appeared in full.

2d. If you had read the Letter Box answer to "E. Brooklyn, N. Y." to Sunday, January 13th, issue of the HAILY, or the WERKLY issue of January 19th, you would have been able to explain the apparent binnder." The Organized Scabbery that runs the International Mechinists published the true contract in the "Journal," but spread the hogus evaluated to a separate headfull in the Unions-that they wanted to cheat. They know that hardly anybody reads the "Journal," and even if it were read, the frand was nil the more insidious by printing the true and circulating the false contract. Who was going to compare the two."

"ENGLISHMAN." NEW HAVEN. CONN.

If in lest, you are "not an marked by mationial pride," will you kindly answer these
questions;
J. Have our nutload and municipal flara
ever before been lowered at the death of a
foreign ruler?

2. If not, would not the lowering of the
flags at your queen's death establish a precdent for when other larropain culers dia,
and a precount that could not be violated
without giving offense?

immediately replied and said he was surprised that the secretary of 26 had not notified L.A. 185 of their decision, which was not to accent the challenge.

They never offered an excuse they did not dare to show contempt, but what may be the reason that they did not dare to show contempt, but what may be the reason that they did not come out ind discuss the question with us? On the outside we have learned that they would be 'done up'—and they would.

But although they have succeeded in squealing out of a debate; in cheating us out of a reason section, L. A. 185 is de-

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL PURPLETIVE COMMITTEE-Binny Kound & neinry, 2-6 New Rends Street, New York

SOCIALIET LAPON PARTY OF CANADA F. L. 1920. Secretary, 119 Dendas Score, Mariet Schar, London, Canario. NEW ASSESSMENT AND VEWS COMPANY -- 26 New Rome street, (The Purity's Ricer-

Notice to technical reasons in Party numbers, see see see in that are not in this other processes, 19 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Of the Treasurer of the National Execu-

The regular inceting of the National Executive Committee was hold at the DAILY PROPER Building, Samulay evening, Petruary 2.

Keveney in the chair. Receipts, \$65.10; expenditures, \$35.-

Section Los Angeles' reports election of officers; the Section france red of Proberlek Akpending he for anongrapation.

Constitution of the State organization of Massachusetts was read and cadorsed. S etlon Possaie County reports election of omcore.

ectua Winona, Minn., reports ciec-

tion of others.
Section Havering sends half yearly fi-nancial statement, and reports the ex-pulsion of Anthree R. Polyr for weeking for the election of capitalist conditates, Section Harrichill has hid a severe struggle with Delicion during the last two years, and is still in need of financial assistence to put up a good fight. The Section therefore requests that its up-peal for fourls be reminded in the PEO Pl.E. It follows becenith. Any indiv. this fund can know that it will be put APPEAL FROM SECTION HAVER-

HILL.

To the Sections of the So inlint Labor

DEAR COMBADES. At the last regular meeting of Section Haverbill, So-cialist Labor Party, the following appeal for financial assistance was issued and ordered published in the Party Press. Section Hazartill appends to you to contribute your note towards adding us, who have former long done out best to uphold the barnes of the Socialist Labor. Party is Hayerhill.

In issuing this uppeal to you for finan-cial assitance, we deem it superfinans to recite the trains out most bitter experionise we have made within the last three years. It could not have escaped pour thouseast about the confusion that. To All Sections and S. L. P. Members in existed in this becaute, owing to the frenkish meneral which it gave birth to. and which from the working class of this city in a stafe of mental importantion up to the justification the Social De- year, or whether nominations should be

ince the advent of Debserie, hended by the 'armory builder' Carey and his associate. Chase, now ex-Mayor, the struggle of the few defenders of the Sacialist Labor Party number all the elemen's of confusion arrayed against it, is semething indiscribable. Less than a violent political tempers, stirred up by capitally positiones in order to des-troy this small lands of fighting socialists. Nowhere has the fight wanted fiere-er than in Haverkill. Link knowing one

cr than in Havesain. Let knowing our cause for be right a handful of us cournigement and advertisedly faced the enemy under most fiving conditions. Now that the battle has been fought; that the Pelserie in its foul attempt to destroy the local section of the S. L. P. is crushed by the very workers whom it tried to missend; and that Section Haverwithout being hindered by a fake. Social-isg" party, we are forced to issue this appeal as we find ourselves financially of Canton.

Three years of continuous battle by the of East Liverpool. few imberread and half starved, but classe] conscions wage cares, who, in order to skeep in touch with one another had to maintain headquarters at considerable expense, has brought us to the constant of Sherodsville. pense, has brought us to the point where we are heavily in debt. Seeing no way of lifting the berden from our shoulders, owing to the fact that the Deberte and the Organized Scablery boyout our every move in that direction, and knowing that the sections throughout Massachusetts have been defined in the limb, owing to legal proceedings at considerable expense to the State Organization which it was forced into least to the State Organization which it was forced into by the Kansaroos in order to maintain the party name, we were forced to take this course. Let every one who is able come forward, no matter haw small the amount, for the cause is yours as

ke all contributions payable to Jas Make all contributions payable to Jas.

F. Dailey, 121 Merriman stiver, Haverbill,
Main, presenter of spection Haverbill, Soshifter Labor Party, who will neknowlesign all anomits received in the official
organ of the party,

For Section Haverbill, S.L.P.

ERNESP C. PRABODY,
Committee:

Committee: MICHAEL T. BERRY. MICHAEL LEAVITT.

Several Sections reported backing re-estivet from Mr. Win Burscher, Spring-field, Miss. the National Secretary of a hudy styling rould the "Social Democratie Party," printed matter "calling upon them to vote" upon a number of proposthem to the gist of which is the calling of a "harmony" convention by the soid body, evidently the same matter which was received by the National Secretary two weeks ago and returned without consideration.

In the redridde indecency manifested by

More said 12 percent and discripes, which, while, while the first dark discrete and expenses tion, contributes will buil organizers of another national partical organization —a course evidently pursued for the purpose of introducing dissertion into the rente of the Satisfist Labor Party, and white the dentit, recurrenceded itself to Secretary and Plannelal Secretary, the shift Durcher organization because of Ramond Bland. its unread sure see with seed to tick in its dealings with the Seefal Democratic party.

The N. F. C. resegnized an added justiBland.

J. T. WALSH,
Organizer. Scation for its swift determination, adopt-

ed at the session of January 19, to sporn the alightest intercourse with a body so wholly bereft of even the elemental prin-

ciples of propriety.

The members of the new National Ex-ecutive Committee are notified that the Committee will hold its first session at the People Building, on Friday evening, February S, at eight o'clock. JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

tire Committee, S. L. P., From Week Ending May 26, 1900 to Week Ending December 29, 1900.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS. Paris Congress Assessmit. Re Socialist Almanaes..... Loans By Supplies. By Charters

EXPENSES.

To Deficit on May 19, 1900. . 132.50 To Agitation (speakers and or-To Salary, of National Secretary 576.00 To Repaid Loans, To Current Expenses..... 113.12 To Expenses National Conven-To Other Expenses (carpenter 87.30

work, etc. To Expenses of Delegate to S. T. & L. A. National Convention at Pittsburg, Pa ..

Less total receipts..... 2,619.16

Total.....\$2,696.21

Total amount of mileage fund collected and placed in bank on December

> EMIL MUELLER, Auditors. EBER FORBES.
> Treasurer.
> HENRY KUHN.

JOSEPH SCHEUERER,

National Secretary.

Ohlo,

The recent vote taken as to whether a State convention, should be held this vor of referendum. The State conven- at 305 Clybourne avenue (near 1 tion, therefore, asks the sections and members to make nominations for the following offices:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Trea inver of State, Attorney-General, Judge of Sapreme Court, Clerk of Supreme Court, and member of the Board of Pub-

lie Works.

At the same time a city should be nominated for the sent of the State Committee. After the nominations, all candidates will be submitted to a referendum vote. The proposition should be in the of this committee by March L. so that the as possible as we need this year 10,492 signatures to secure a place for our ticket on the official ballot. To assist in choosing candidates the State Committee suggests one name for each office. may march on capitalism as follows, which may be either adopted or other names substituted:

For Lient. Governor, Francis Dixon

For Treasurer of State-Oscar Treer.

To Massachusetts Sections-

Up to date only eight Sections have made definite reports as to what action they have taken in the matter of the agitation circuit, as set forth in the circular sent out over a month ago. Organizers are requested to uctay no longer but call a special meeting of their Sections, and act upon the matter at

Every member of the Party knows that the past year was one of cost and troubles, and the work of the members should not slack up at this time for the such that the circular issued by the N. E. C., and approved and submitted to sections in Massachusetts by

EDWIN & MAYO. See'y State Executive Committee. 22 Villa Everett, Mass., Jan. 29.

Section Weburn, Mass.

Section Woburn, S. L. P., will hold business meeting every Monday evening in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street. Every second meeting will be devoted to agita-tion and discussion. All the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE in surrounding towns where there is no sections, are-requested to attend and become members of Section Woburn,

Section Pasco Washington, Section Pasco, Wash., reports the following omcers elected: Organizer, J. T. Walsh.

Organizer.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

Friday, Pebruary 8th 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, . South Side. Danlel De Leon of New York will the speaker. Subject -- "Old and New Trades Uniouism." The meeting will be called to order by A. Hepting. S. Schulberg will be chairman and entine Remmel will speak for about thirty minutes.

thirty minutes.

Saturday. February 9th. 8 p.
m. Carnegie Music Hall. Allegheny. De Leon will speak. Subject—
"Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics." The meeting will be called to order George Brown, Wm. J. Eberle will

George Brown, Wm. J. Elberle will be chaleman and Jas. McCoanell will speak for about thirty minutes.

Sunday, February 10th. 2 p. m., Bijou Theatre. Sixth street, Pittsburg. De 1857.32 Leon will deliver an address. Subject—"The Class Struggle." The meeting will be called to order by Wm. Adams. G. A. Goff will be charman and Theomas. Lawrey will speak for about Thomas Lawrey will speak for about thirty minutes.

The agitation committee has also ar-Total\$2,619.16 ranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sunday, February 10. Thomas Lawrey. Subject: "The Capitalist Class."
, Sunday, February 21.—S. Schuberg,
Subject: "The Working Class." nday, March 2.- Valentine Remmel.

Subject: "The Class Struggle. Sunday, March 9, Jas. McCe Subject; "The Socialist Republic, McConnell. Sunday, March 16. John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Sci-

JOHN F. TAYLOR, S. SCHULBERG. Agisation Committee,

Minnesota Organization Fand.

The following amounts have been received in Minneapolis for the organiza-

L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; W. B. Hammond,
25c.; C. E. Raberger, 25c.; Carl Madsen,
25c.; M. P. Moran, 25c.; Victor Erlandson,
25c.; Thomas Russell, 25c.; M. Hansen, 56c.; H. B. Fay, 25c.; W. F. McFall,
25c.; P. Farrell,
25c.; N. J. Hansen,
25c.; P. G. Jameson,
25c.; Mat. J. Hansen, Hansen, 25c.; P. G. Jameson, 25c.; Matt. O'Brain, 25c.; J. Nilsson, 25c.; J. A. Kitching, 25c.; W. H. Brown, 25c.; Géo. Magel, 25c.; Pred Bergstrom, 25c.; A. W. Miller, 25c.; J. W. Johnson, 25c.; John Kausal, 25c.; P. Lindborn, 25c.; Total, \$6.-which amount is this day

forwarded to the State Secretary. W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.

Section Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, holds agitation meetings every Summy evening at 3128 Wentworth avenue, and evenue). Good speakers and free dis

Holyoke, Mass.

The Holyoke Socialist Labor Party City Committee for 1901 was organized Monday night, Jan. 28, with Dennis Carney, chairman; Henry St. Cyr, seeretary; and W. J. Marsh, treasurer.

Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowl.edged....\$15,511.85 Jos. Raphael, N. Y. City......50 Jos. Anderegg, Lackawaxen. Pa.

Bet between Abelson and Lewitch, N. Y. City.
Mrs. S. Borton, Valley, Obio,
Max Spaceg, Los Angeles, Cal.
Geo, F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minu
Collected at A. Keep's lecture,
Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1901
H. A. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Section New York, sale of cigars. 10.66

IIENRY KUUN,
Fin. Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

Donations to the Daily People.

(Week ending Feb. 2). Previously acknowledged........\$3,070.20 Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, \$1: E. F. Lake, \$1: Weinber-

\$1; E. F. Lake, \$1; Weinberger, \$1; Club 4, 50e.
\$3; Club 4, 50e.
Cleveland, Ohio, Holweil, 50e.; 41eidenreich, 50; Kruss, 75e.
Tacoma, Wash, Ryan, 50e.; An, derson, 50e.; Rudnick, 25e.; Spencer, 50e.; McShane, \$1; Hong, 50e.
New Haven, Conn., Serrer, \$1; Pfirman, \$1; Sobey, \$1; Maher, \$1. 1.75

4.00

4.00

3.50

1.00

2.50

1.25

10.25

2.75

4.75

Pfirman, \$1; Sobey, \$1; Maher, \$1.
Jacksenville, Hl., Renner, \$1.50;
Martis, \$2.50
Alleghaney Ce, Pa, Fawcett \$2;
Marsinil, \$1.50.
Tacona, Wash., X. Ryan, 25c.;
Anderson, 25c.
Essex Co., N. J., Bloomfield
Branch, \$2.15.
Union Hill, N. J., \$1.30
New York; 6, & 10th A. D., Thion Hill, N. J., \$1.31.

New York: 6 & 10th A. D.,

Schenerer, \$1.

15th A. D., Grunwald, \$1; Holler, \$1; C. O., 50c.

14th A. D., Ott, \$1; Greenberg,

25e 16th A. D., Brandstaceter, \$1; Gottlieb, 50c.; Kleinferger, 25c.; Gorovitz, 50c.; Stark, 50c.; Lederman, \$1,25... 15th & 17th A. D., O'Toole, 50c. 18th A. D., per O. Diamond, \$10.25 26th A. D. Bardock, 25c.; Winawer, \$2; Isaacson, 50c..... 26th A. D., Moonells, \$1; Katz,

50e, Crawford, 50e, C 1.75 Brooklyn, 7th A. D. Murphy, 1.50 3.50

81.50
10th A. D., Waleh, 50c.; Kilm, \$1; Peck, \$2.
12th A. D., Grubb, 10c.; Lavitz, 50c.; Schnitzler, 10c.; Neilson, 75c.; Leise, 55c.; Schram, \$1; Schmidt, \$1.75.
19th A. D., 75c.
20th A. D., Cash, 50c. Previously acknowledged \$15,511.85 HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Aut o zed Agents for The

Weekly People.

W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALLIEST 197 N. P.A.
P. Herriger, 207 North Feen street.
BALLIEST 197 North Feen street.
BOSTON, MAES.
W. H. Carron, 201 Department of the control of the con

Robert W S STATE Columbia ave.

BOSTON, MASS.;
W. H. Carron, 2083 W. Manneton street.

Bis Pallingher, Conn.

J. C. Conson, 412 Main Street.

BUENA VISTA, PA.

W. H. Thomas.

EIPFALO, N. Y.;
B. Reinstein, E. Broadway.

CANTEN, OHIO:

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Win. Bons, 190 E. Objo street.

Carl Poterson, 2104 Lake street.

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SEATTLE, WASH:
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NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The past week in the Field of Capital closed a month-great in its addition to centrated capital and its number of failures; besides furnishing the reade considerable demonstration of the oftproclaimed, Socialist truth that tration, not competition, is the life of capitalist trade.

By "additions to concentrated capital" the rumors of a billion dollar steel trust is not included. Nor are the "gobbling of the Southern Pacific and the Mobile and Ohio Railronds by the Harriman Morgan syndicate. These two events

To, the statistics of the month only will tre refer. These inform us that "The total capitalization of industrial companies in the three most active States, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia. together with miscellaneous States, in January was \$105,256,600." This is just one ninth the total capitalization of last year, which was \$945,000,000. At this proportion of monthly capitaliza-tion, this year is likely to show an in-

crease over the figures of last year.
While these new additions to cone trated capital are great there are other additions that are not recorded in new incorporations, that are also worthy of note; as they also show, perhaps, more reliably than do such statistics, which of-ten involve incorporations that exits in This occurs in an industry which feath paper mainly, the vast concentration go-

We refer to the increase of capital of corporations already duly and legally chartered. These corporations, at times, make astounding increases of capital, which we believe are never tabulated in a statistical manner. Last month, three corporations, selected at random, dorsoil, a convention of authracity increased their capital, \$55,250,000, or miners at Wilkesburg, Pa., having the more than one half of the total capitalization for the new incorporations for the

They were respectively, the Seacoast Packing Company, increase \$3,250,000; the Federal Steel Company, \$17,000,000. and the American Smelting and Refining Company (Smelting Trust) \$35,000,-

The failures for the months of January were 1,242 in number and \$11,220.811 in amount against 987 last year for \$10,304,464. The increase was main ly in manufacturing branches, with 254 defaults for \$4,700,984, against 103 for \$3,194,233 in 1900. In connection with the statistics of failure it would also be well, if possible, to add the statistics of bankruptey; for in them we would have a list of middle class contractors. and satoon keepers, hotel men, grocers and so for h who succumb to the crushing effects of concentration in such large numbers that capitalist wholesale jobbers and dealers are praying for more string-ent laws governing bankruptcy. The list of failures and the lists of bankruptcies picture of concentration at work.

As it is, however, the figures of failures are alone convincing. Between concentration, failure and bankruptcy, the

middle class is going fast. Along with concentration at home, the development of the international trust abroad, attracts and comminds our at-tention. The Standard Cill Company, so the news during the week informa'us. is laying plans to secure control of the oil trade of the Orient, using Japan as a basis. To crush competitors in Rus ria and Japan by Standard Oil methods that involve every means fair or foul. will be an easy task for this, the most powerful of monopolies. With its large interests in Russia estimated at one half of the entire oil producing field; with its tremendous influence in Germany Great Britian, France and Japan, who that has followed its history, believes that it will fail? The Colossus of Rhodes straddled the entrance to one small bay, but this modern collosus straddles the ocean and has a foot on

both hemispheres.

In addition the week has evolved a new wool trust, including forty mills. with \$9,00,0000 capital. The Asphalt Trust gobbled up two rivers in Utica; while the file combination was joined by the Arcade File Works of Richmond, the Arcade File Works of Richmond, and boycotts against "unfair" goods. The Tobacco Trust, with its superior with \$9,00,0000 capital. The Asphalt Ind. A gas works at Petersburg, Va., was absorbed by a Pennsylvania syndicate owning gas works in four other Virginian and Pennsylvanian cities. Two small railroads were absorbed, one a Chicago, the other at Toledo. All the electric fight companies of Montreal are negotiated as consolidation, with \$25,000,000 capital.

Germany is still in the thrues of depression, while Russia's iron industry requires the care and protection of the govern-n.ent, it is in such bad condition; while in "our" iron industry there is a growing conviction "that output is everbalancing production."

Is this another of the numerous indications that are forerunners of "overproduction," "crises," and "panies," with their long trains of social and working class disasters, suffering and want?

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries.

Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, beycotts, luckouts, etc., to DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street. New York City.

Organizers Take Notice.

Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Palace, are now in the hards of the undersigned, and the Organizers of the Assembly Districts should at once secure a supply for their respective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade St., Manhattan.

Section Cambridge, Mass. Charles Kroll of Providence, R. I., will deliver a lecture in Cambridge on Sunday, February 10, at 7.30 p. m. The meeting will be held in Prospect House, Central square. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon ylows.

* NEWS FROM & THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The most significant note that dominsted the news from the Field of Labor last week is that of the shut-downs due to exerproduction and the need of curitafist employers. This is not alone sig-niticant because of the number of workers involved, but because of its frequent When taken into consideration with the increasingly large number of middle class failures and the immense concentration the preside of an approaching industrial

The first shut-down recorded was that of the zine mines of Jopins, Mo. There mine will close for four weeks and involve about 5,000 men. down was that of the Jean Louisville, Ky., involving 1,000 men. In both cases the shut-downs were decided upon by meetings of capitalists owning the industries mentioned. Another shut-down openical in the Riverside Iron Mine of the Carnegle Company, at Republic, Michigan, 500 miners losing employment.

The gest deminant vote was one of recession; one in which the condition of labor receded to lower combilions.

The furnace men

Valley have decided to accept a ten por cent reduction. This affects 4,000 men. markets. Along with this recession came another important one. The anners in convention assembled at indianapolis. ten per cent in wages, though it rumored prior to the convention that such a demand would certainly solved to urge that stich a demand a made. Along with the abondament of this demand comes a constitutional amendment alloting the power of ordering strikes to state presidents; and a demand for a decrease of ten per cent in the present scale by the operators of cenusylvania.

From this it may be concluded that the anthracite miners will have to strike upon their own responsibility, and that they will have to battle against duction of wages, instead of lighting for an advance.

Similarly have the machinists on the Eric Railroad receded. Their threat of a strike has not marured. This may have been due to the active work of the company's agents in securing uncompley ed machinists to take the prospective strikers place. So have the belier-makers abandoned their eight months strike at Port Morris; and the sheet weekers con rention at Littsburg declared nonunion sheet mills open to union met; and men clamored for girl's work at girl's wages

in Jersey City.

The new strikes of the week were against the fines-system—so often about ished-at Mystic, Cona. And for advance of wages in silk mills at Scienton, Pa., involving 2.700 employers. strikes are extensions of a similar on in the same place, noted last week. Six hundred miners in Sait Lake City also demanded more wages. It is believed that this strike will also spread and in elve thousands of other miners. A general strike is threatened in Tampa, Florida, where the painters want an increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day; a demand that is likely to be refused bring about a large sympathetic strike

of all trades.

An endeavor is being made to settle the seven months strike that has been on between the National Foundrymen's Association, representing a combined capital of \$128,000,000, and the laternational Molders' Union. A conference for the purpose will be held at Cleveland, O., during the coming week. We judge from the language used in connection with the conference that the conference will be useless to the workers. The Tobacco Workers' International Union Executive Board, in session at Louis-ville, Ky., decided upon plans to settle financial strength, its diverse ramificafions, its power over jobbers and dealers, and the small organizations of divided. labor, which combat it, may well laugh at any attempt to make a puny attack by the boycott upon it effectual.

the arrest of a Guttenberg, N. J., brewfor distributing boycott handbills, As he was tried before a capitalist, and not a Socialist Judge, he was held for the Grand Jury. The Tobacco Workers had better take notice.

In Paris, the Metropolitan Street Railway and underground tunnel employees struck and won their demands for rensed wages and reinstatement of discharged committeemen. In Seranton, Pa., the street railway

men won a strike by baring their de-

mands acceeded.

According to the report of the Board of the N. Y. State Board of Arbitration there were 517 strikes last year. those MAT were successful, resulting with. er in a complete victory or a compro-mise. How many of these are Minuall "victories," involving continued strikes to win negin what wife "won" in an "aid olutely victorious' manner, as in the enof the big Anthracite strike is not stated;

Labor has been displaced in Lawreace. Mass., by the introduction of the Northrop loom, about eighty-five operatives losing their positions.

The Standard Oil Company's mines at Batte, Most, are reducing expenses by reducing force. The Prart Whitney, Corporation of Harford, are discharging oid, faithful and good employees, because the will not accept low wages and piece work showing that long service in behalf of employers interests does not bring the high wages that it is said to do.

The Germania Mills, Holyeke, has reduced time a day and a quarter a week. In the Navy Vard the maximum and the latter of the collection of the state of the colle

duced time a day end z quarter a week. In the Navy Yard the marines suppose ed a strike of union men while in Huer fano County Colorado, the county offi-

cials who are controlled by the Co Fuel and Iron Co. are denying the to march over the public highways the company's striking ininers. being arretsed and confined in fail, wo out warrants, trials or any of the cesses of law, in true Bull Penn at The tulners' organizations have fools ly asked Governor Thomas, whose I famous Bull Hill nu'i-miners' manual is well known, to proclaim martial her which he will undoubtedly do, as it will be a most effective means of quelling the strikers. strikers.

Daily People Christmas Fund. Previously acknowledged \$701.5

yum, Mass.
J. W. Ryan.
O. J. Hughes
Vrank Koste
J. F. Coyle
W. M. Bernwell.
F. B. Aordam.
J. J. Hickey
M. D. Pargerald
Walter, Dean

To the Members and Friends of the S.L.P.

Philadelphians Attention.

Care of Headquarters, S. L. P., 1304 Germantown avenue.

IT'S A GREAT BOOK

Socialist Trade & La-

ber Alliance "Pure and Simple"

Trade Union

Mr. He Lam's part of this delete gives a complete exposition of the pre-ciples of the S. T. & L. A. as well sea therough analysis of the corrupton of the "Pure and Simplers" while Mr. Harr-man's statement of the case for the "Pur and Simplers" is as weak as their case is weak.

This paraphiet is a magnificent be-ment to put late the hands of a works man. It will set him to thinking and when a working and once gets to this ing about the Trade Union, the irrelatible logic of S. T. & L. A. reasoning of force him to recognize the legitimate the Alliance. Following is a summary the topics trended by De Leon.

Trade Union policy of the Socialist is how Posts to the Socialist is how Destruction.

t any attends to make a part of the second o

Republic is declared.

Temporary improvement can be seen plicated by the right kind of a Track Union.

The Trade Union must recombs 9.

The Trade Union must recognise to Class strongle.
Sketch of Three and Simple Union.
Modern strikes enginested by the stainst class for the capitalist class.
Capitalist class uses the labor fair run into the ground the revolutions spirit of the Working Class.
Fullacy of "giving up" the Trade University of Thochus from within."
Cigarannier "Proressive Union Section by engitalist heselves.
Capitalist McMillan of Wisconsin last striker killed.

Three dellars per hundred.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPA2-6 New Reade Street.
New York, N. Y.

miralo, N. V.;
Ensymbel Hauk.
Miss H. Giblow.
Miss Dina Reinstein.
C. Blindt.
S. Faher.
W. G. Martin
Pyed. W. Gessner.

L. ARELSON, Organizer, 2-6 New Bonde street, Manhattan.

Members and Friends of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country are required to soul presents to be used at the Bazane and Labr arranged by the Woman's Audiliary, at the Entertainment and Ball on Saiday, March 17th for the beauti of the BALLY PEOPIE.

Send all presents to the secretary of the Woman's Audiliary, Miss Kate Proc. 2-6 New Reade styred, New York City.

For the Entertainment Committee, A. ORANG 5, Sec.,

You will late no mire trouble in re-ring the DAHAY PROPLE: it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WIFE THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal search with your name and address to the L. KATZ,

A debate between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist. Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Job Harriman, representing the "Pursonal Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Paris.

Striker killed.
National Secretary of the murdered r.
Union says "McMillan is a good A. F of L. has an eight-hour bin

A. F of L. has an eight-hour sanduced in Congress. Senater indefeats the bill, and the Boilers affiliated with the A. F. of L. spescars for Elkins.

International Cigarmakers' Union to lower wages of cigarmakers [Playlet

Washington